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# Cosmonaut Landing: Not as Slick as Reported

New Accounts Indicate Soviet Flight Had a Harrowing Re-entry After 211 Days in Space

By John F. Burns Moscow — Details now emerging about a Soviet space flight that ended Friday after a record 211 days indicate that the two cosmonaus had a harrowing re-entry, with their craft rolling across a Central Asian steppe swept by a blizzard and log.

fog.

The sequence described by the Soviet press in the 72 hours since the landing contrasts with initial reports that implied that all had gone well.

The nighttime landing appears to have been one of the

most perilous moments in the Soviet program since June 1971, when three cosmonauts aspbyxiated on re-entry because a valve on their Soyuz-11 craft stuck

This time the two crewmen. Lieutenant Colonel Anatoli Berezovoy and a civilian, Valentin Lebedev, survived but were subjected to anxious moments trapped in the spacecraft as helicopters and land vehicles searched for them in central Ka-

The seven-month flight and its ending have revived longstanding questions about the advisa-bility of subjecting crews to such prolonged periods of weightless-ness. Questions have also arisen about the Soviet ability to compete with the American space shuttle program with one-shot space hardware that has evolved slowly over the last 15 years.

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For the moment, attention

here has been focused on the cosmonauts' success in breaking the Soviet Union's space endur-ance record of 185 days and on the gradual return of their ability to function under gravity.

Amid the official celebration, space officials have disclosed that the Soyuz T-7 re-entry craft ran into unexpected bad weather as it came down after more than 3,300 orbits of Earth. Officials had said previously that the nighttime descent had been cho-sen partly because of mild conditions at the landing site. But as the capsule descended by para-chute through the last 30,000 feet, the temperature had fallen to near zero and a blizzard had

According to the latest accounts, a fleet of specially equipped helicopters set out for the landing site. 120 miles (192 kilometers) east of the town of Dzhezkazgan and 1,400 miles southeast of Moscow. In the darkness and snow, one of the helicopters force-landed, apparently without injury to its crew, and another had to turn back.

The implication in the press reports is that the crewmen spent an uncomfortably long time suspended from their flight couches, too weak to unstrap themselves and scramble out the hatch. Eventually, they were extracted and carried to tracking vehicles equipped with a medical clinic, cafeteria and beds.

The cosmonauts have put a bold face on the situation. "To

Garret FitzGerald

economic issues, while Labor, with

6 scats, is basically center-left.

But only by agreeing to tackle the unemployment and fiscal prob-lems together — even though the

positions of both parties had to be

compromised — can Ireland get the sustained political leadership

that all agree is crucial to progress.

The coalition strategy, reached in 10 days of hard bargaining by

the two party leaders, calls for establishment of a National Devel-

opment Corp. intended to provide new jobs through state investment

in commercial ventures. The pro-

eram calls for new taxes on large

private houses and a strengthening

stitutions. :
At the same time, workers will

be expected to accept smaller wage increases, some social welfare poli-

cies will be tightened, and consum-

er taxes will again be considered. The target for eliminating the bud-

get deficit is five years, one year more than Fine Gael had pledged.

bers. But Mr. FitzGerald and Mr. Spring seem to be taking office in a spirit of determination that Mr.

Haughey could never inspire, and there are persistent reports he will step down as Fianna Fail leader. On Northern Ireland, the new

government pledged to seek an "honest and positive dialogue" with Britain, a process that broke

down over Mr. Haughey's refusal

to support Britain during the war in the Falklands. But the Ulster

problem has defied previous at-

tempts at resolution, and no imme-

diate breakthrough is expected.

Mr. FitzGerald advocates mak-

ing gestures toward Northern Ire-land's Protestant community by

changing Roman Catholic-orient-ed clauses in the Irish constitution.

The government manifesto op-poses violence while acknowledg-

ing the Irish people's "aspiration

early meeting with Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher and Mr. FitzGerald to discuss the Ulster is-

sue. In the meantime, authorities

in Ireland and Northern Ireland

are warning of the possibility of a

stepped-up bombing campaign during the Christmas season by the

Irish National Liberation Army.

were issued after two suspected

INLA gunmen were shot and

killed Sunday by police in North-

The threats of more violence

Republican Army and the

This almost certainly means an

Fianna Fail, led by former

taxes on banks and financial in-



Lieutenant Colonel Anatoli Berezovoy, left, and Valentin Lebedev, Soviet cosmonants, at their first press conference after returning from space. The photo was released by Tass.

be quite frank, the landing was quite unusual, but it didn't make any difference to my mood," Mr. Lebedev told reporters at

By then, attention had already shifted to the crewmen's adjustment after 30 weeks of weightlessness. In television film that apparently was shot as they sat in the recovery trailers, they appeared tired about 24 bours after touchdown and stood with the support of military aides.

On Monday, after three days, television film showed them moving unaided a few steps to the edge of a whirlpool, where they were assisted down the lad-

The cosmonauts' adaptation to gravity is likely to be watched closely by officials of the American space program, whose long-est flight was an 84-day mission flown in 1973-1974, For the Russians, human endurance is a pressing issue, They have made no secret of their plans for an orbital station that would be permanently manned and would remain aloft for

The station is to be assembled, manned and supplied by a combination of the Soyuz manned vehicles and the unmanned Progress Ferry craft. In each case, the hardware can be used only once. Soviet crews will be expected to remain in space for

## New Irish Government Reagan Calls Reagan Says Accord Lists Economic Goals

By Peter Osnos Washington Post Service LONDON — With high hopes

To rending a prolonged period of

To rended by Gaires FitzGerald of the The Coalition will have a firm

Allescats, which should be enough to a rime of difficult economic deci-

> Unpublished census data show liskilled workers are leaving Ulster min large numbers. Page 5.

sions and the re-establishment of a dialogue with Britain on the future of Northern Ireland. This is the third new Irish government in 18 months, and Mr. FitzGerald actionwoledged that it faces an impense task.

Mr. FitzGerald, 56, was prime minister for seven months before the issue of raising consumer taxes, reflecting the absence then of a strong consensus on solutions to

strong consensus on solutions to commy's ills.

This time, Mr. FrizGerald, an economist, and the new Labor leader, Dick-Spring, a lawyer, are agreed on outlines of an ambitious program committed to reducing memployment, now at 13.5 personal control of the work force, while restraining public spending enough straining public spending enough to bring the budget into balance and curb inflation.

Fine Gael, with 70 seats in the 166-seat Dail, or lower house, is es-

#### Surgeons Replace BILLY Broken Valve in H L T Artificial Heart

SECRETAR SALT LAKE CITY, Utah — Dr. Ramey B. Clark was rushed back into surgery Treedow and back into surgery Tuesday after his blood pressure plunged because of a broken valve in his artificial heart. Doctors replaced heart. Doctors replaced the entire left half of the polyurethane device

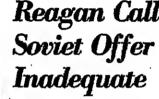
"He's a very, very sick man who's gone through multiple sur-gories," Dr. Chase Peterson, Uni-versity of Utah vice versity of Utah vice president for health sciences, said following the operation. "He was in critical be-

fore and he's more critical now."

It was the third operation in less than two weeks for Dr. Clark, the first human to receive a permanent artificial heart. But it was the first time since the 61-year-old retired dentist received the beart on Dec. 2 that the mechanism itself bad developed a problem.

In just over four hours of surgery, doctors replaced the left ventricle of Dr. Clark's plastic heart. They found the mitral valve of the left ventricle had broken, causing blood to regurgitate back into Dr. Clark's natural left atrium, or upper chamber, Dr. Peterson said.

This is the mitral valve, which is the most serious of any there could be," said Dr. Robert Jarvik. the inventor of the artificial heart. Dr. Clark was consulted at length about his condition before the surgery and approved going back on the operating table, Dr. Peterson



By Walter Pincus and Juan Williams

WASHINGTON — President Ronald Reagan described Tuesday as not "adequate" an informal proposal made by the Soviet Union in the latest round of negotiations in Geneva to reduce the number of its intermediate-range nuclear missiles in Europe.

posal reflected Moscow's concern about the North Atlantic Treaty Organization's plan for the United States to introduce new Pershing-2 and cruise missiles into Western Europe beginning in December

But the president added that the Soviet suggestion "isn't adequate, and it would still leave us at a considerable disadvantage."
Mr. Reagan did not describe the

details of the Soviet proposal. The White House spokesman, Larry M. Speakes, said after the president's remarks that there had not been any formal proposal made by the Russians and therefore the question of rejecting them had not

That was a proposal that was offered," Mr. Speakes said, "but it is something we would study dur-

ing this time period."
"We will tell the Russians what we think of it," he added. "But our basic position is we favor zero op-

According to informed sources, the Soviet delegation at Geneva suggested last month in informal meetings that it was willing to put a ceiling of 160 on its European-based SS-20 missiles as part of its overall plan to reduce all nuclear systems in Europe to 300.

The "zero option" was outlined by Mr. Reagan in November 1981. Under the plan, the Soviet Union would dismantle all 324 of its SS-20s and 260 older SS-4s and SS-5s. Prime Minister Charles J. Haughey, remains the largest single party in the Dail with 75 mem-In return, the United States would cancel the deployment of 108 Pershing-2 and 464 cruise missiles.

# Reached on MX Funds

By Juan Williams and Margot Homblower Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON - The White House and congressional leaders bave reached an agreement on funding the MX missile that requires congressional approval of the missile's basing method, President Ronald Reagan announced Tuesday. Mr. Reagan told reporters that

propriated in the Senate defense bill but the money cannot be spent until the House and Senate approve a basing plan. Mr. Reagan will have to submit

his preference for a basing method along with alternative plans to Congress. He will have until April 15 to gain the legislators' approval. The House last week turned down funding for building the first five MX missiles, at least partly

The "dense pack" scheme is so complex the Pentagon is using new terminology. Page 3.

because of opposition to the "dense pack" basing proposal favored by the president. But Mr. Reagan said Tuesday he hoped the House would agree to funding the MX in a House-Senate conference that would come about if the Senate approves its funding.

He said he nn longer believed the dense-pack proposal had any chance of being approved by Con-gress. The proposal would bunch 100 MX missiles into a small area in Wyoming, on the theory that incoming Soviet missiles would destroy or deflect one another.

"In recent days, it has been ansarent that many members of the Congress agree with my assessment that production of the Peace-keeper is in the national security interest of the United States," Mr. Reagan said, using the administration's name for the MX.

"At the same time, however, they want to take a closer look at

the question of how to base the missile. The agreement we reached

today is a reasonable balance of

those interests."

The president and the legislators with him claimed that the plan has bipartisan support, but they did not name any Democrats who are behind the proposal.

Mr. Reagan said the MX agreement would help in U.S. Soviet

arms control talks in Geneva. "The United States needs to move forward with an effective land-based missile," Mr. Reagan said. "one that will not only enhance the prospect for a secure

the hand of our negotiators at arms control talks in Geneva." He was accompanied to the briefing by three Republican congressmen involved in reaching the compromise agreement: Howard H. Baker of Tennessee, the Senate majority leader: Robert H. Michel of Illinois, the House minority leader, and John G. Tower of Tex-

America but will also strengthen

as, chairman of the Senate Armed Services Committee. Senator Tower explained that under the agreement the White House must submit its preference for a basing method and options by March 1. Congress' will then vote on the bill within 45 days under a procedure that excludes the

chance of any filibuster. Senator Baker added that the agreement will become part of a so-called continuing resolution and unt be a separate bill because of the late date at which the agreement has been reached in this post-

election session of Congress. The agreement was negotiated on Capitol Hill in talks believed to have included Senator Ernest F. Hollings, a South Carolina Democrat who opposes the dense-pack plan. The accord was presented to Mr. Reagan on Tuesday morning, according to Senator Baker.

The House and the Senate are already in agreement on spending \$2.5 billion for MX research and

# Restrict Some Visas

Poland to Cut Back

Relations With U.S.,

WARSAW -- The Polish government said Tuesday that it will cut back nn cultural and scientific re-lations with the United States in response to what it called American attacks on Poland's interests and sovereign rights.

A government statement, car-nied by Poland's official news agency, PAP, also announced that no visas would be granted to representatives or employees of the U.S. Information Agency and that all visa applications by Americans would be specially scrutinized.

"The U.S. special services re-peasedly abuse scientific and cultural cooperation for the purpose penetration and subversion,"

the government said.
Reliable sources, meanwhile, said that Lech Walesa, leader of the banned Solidarity labor union, hopes to address a rally in Gdansk on Thursday and tell supporters to use all democratic means possible to regain the rights of the Polish union movement. The sources re-leased a text of his speech.

Mr. Walesa plans to give the speech at a public meeting at a monument by the Lenin shipyards, where the union was organized, the sources said. It would be his first major public appearance since his

Gdansk bome.

The Polish government's statement on reducing U.S. cultural and scientific ties followed an increasingly acrimonious exchange between the Polish and American governments.

General Wojciech Jaruzelski Poland's military ruler, bitterly criticized Washington on Dec. 3. listing the economic and social sanctions imposed on Poland in a year of martial law and threaten-ing retaliation.

Tuesday's statement by the government gave details of scientific and cultural restrictions made by official U.S. sanctions against martial law, and complained of a heightened propaganda campaign by the Voice of America radio.

It announced that to "protect Poland's political, scientific and cultural interests, including for reasons of state security" the government would;

 Stop all forms of scientific and cultural cooperation with the U.S Information Agency and all other U.S. federal agencies that "engage in anti-Polish activity."

 Introduce a special procedure "considering any invitations and grants or trainee offers connected with the forms of scientific and cultural exchange still to be

 Suspend the granting of visas to "any representatives or employ-ees of the U.S. Information Agenev or its branches."

 Consider all visa applications from the United States with an eye to the interests and security of the state."

The Polish leadership was particularly angered by two U.S. ac-tions in the last two months — the imposition of extra trade sanctions in response to the formal outlaw-ing of Solidarity, and remarks by Defense Secretary Caspar W.

Weinberger.
Mr. Weinberger said in a television program last month that "Poland at the moment is unt free. Poland is a country that is run by a Russian general wearing a Polish uniform, and the policies are virtn-Tuesday's statement also took

ish people" declared by President Ronald Reagan last week The United States has led a campaign of sanctions against Po-land and has added extra measures

to the restrictions imposed by In an East European paradox, Stalin's command economy has be-come a cause of unrest. Page 7.

other North Atlantic Treaty Or-

ganization nations. Washington bas said it will not lift sanctions until martial law ends, political prisoners are reand a dialogue has been opened between the Polisb author-ities and the nation's Roman Cath-

olic Church and free trade unions. On Monday, a Polish spokesman announced that the authorities would suspend martial law on Dec. 31. The Reagan administration withheld any reaction to the announcement until it could consult with other NATO allies.

Jerzy Urban, a government

spokesman, tald reporters Monday that the authorities would use all necessary measures to prevent any illegal meeting in Gdansk and indicated the government was taking new, tougher line against Mr.

According to the text provided by sources close to Mr. Walesa, he will call for the social force of Solidarity 10 be channeled into four areas — trade unions, factory self-management, cultural associations and youth organizations.

Solidarity, which was formally outlawed Oct. 8, "exists within us," the text said. The issue of workers rights in Poland is still open and "ours will be the victorv." it added.

It was unclear whether the statement was advocating resurrection of Solidarity.

The text suggested that the union may have wanted to achieve its aims too quickly, but added: "We know what to strive for, although. to achieve our aims we need perhaps more time and different methods."

# Shultz, in France, Sees Government officials said no permission has been given so far for the meeting. Mr. Walesa was not available for comment at his Gdansk bome. Allied Unity on Trade By Bernard Gwertzman France:

George P. Shultz said Tuesday that despite some continuing disagree-ments with France, he was confident that the "right framework" would be found to coordinate U.S. and allied economic policies

toward the Soviet Union.
At a press conference after a day talks with President François Mitterrand, External Relations Minister, Claude, Cheysson, and other French officials, Mr. Shultz seemed determined to end the polemical dispute of recent weeks over East-West trade and forts to agree nn an overall economic strategy toward the Soviet Union. Mr. Shultz said the talks "very fruitful and worthwhile."

No actual agreements were announced, however, and it was difficult to ascertain whether the fairly optimistic approach taken by Mr. Shultz was a negotiating tactic or reflected some genuine progress in resolving some of the problems between Paris and Washington.

U.S. officials had said earber that Mr. Shultz's talks in Paris were probably the most important with any allied government during his two-week European trip. Relations have been strained, and before Mr. Sbultz left Washington, a State Department official said that the White House was waiting for Mr. Shultz to report on his talks here before deciding whether to engage in a more open polemical war with France.
Statements issued by Mr. Mit-

terrand's spokesman in the past two days have tended to be conciliatory toward Washington, but also to reinforce previous French positions in rejecting any "American economic directorate" over economic relations with the Soviet Union. But Mr. Mitterrand was quoted by the spokesman, Michel Vauzelle, as having assured Mr. Shultz that France was always ready to discuss with its allies limits on the sale of strategic goods to the Soviet Union and other matters that upset them.

The most contentinus issue between the United States and

France has been over whether or not France had agreed to a formal allied policy document on East-

PARIS - Secretary of State

President Ronald Reagan announced such an accord had been reached in a speech Nov. 13 in which he said that as a result, be was lifting sanctions imposed on European companies engaged in building the Soviet natural gas pipeline to Europe, France, which had bitterly opposed the sanctions, strongly denied it had acreed to the document.

France had told them that it bad agreed to the document, and then, only hours before Mr. Reagan's speech, indicated it had problems with it.

The Americans claimed that

On Tuesday, when Mr. Shultz was asked if, in fact, France was now ready to agree to the document, be sought to finesse the question.

"I don't want to go back over all that material," be said. He unted that the United States and its allies were already discussing East-West trade policies in such established forums as the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Devel-opment, and the COCOM group that studies whether particular items could help the Soviet military machine.

additional efforts to assess overall abjectives, and we'll find a right framework for that, and so as far as the substance of what we bave been talking about together, we are seeing that gradually emerge," he As to the question of whether

"We will be going forward with

the French had agreed or not in November, he said, "I think it is becoming ... irrelevant." In advance of Mr. Shultz's arriv-

al, the French went out of their way in briefings for U.S. and French jnurnalisis in stress that despite disagreements, the two countries were strong allies. Mr. Vauzelle said nn Monday

that France is "a good and solid ally" of the United States, but that Washington had to understand that France treasured its sovereignty and independence.

#### INSIDE

■ In the five years that South Africa has been the target of a UN arms embargo, its shopping in the international arms market has been clandestine. But now, as its own armaments industry grows, it is openly eager to sell its weaponry abroad. Page 2.

The Japanese government has warned its people to be on guard against Russian attempts to recruit them as spies after a former Soviet agent al-leged that Moscow controlled Japan's main opposition party in the 1970s.

Portuguese Prime Minister Francisco Pinto Balsemão flew in the United States, leaving behind a political row over his rightist coalition govern-ment's poor showing in local

U.S. blacks have made progress over the past 20 years and are approaching the natinnal norm in many areas, but "a major move ... into mainstream middle-class America is not imminent," a study says.

# De la Madrid Moves Quickly to Take Charge

#### Mexican Leader Strives to Exorcise Political Ghost of López Portillo

By Juan M. Vasquez

Los Angeles Times Service
MEXICO CITY — President Miguel de la Madrid is moving swifty in exorcise the political phost of his predecessor, José López Portillo, whn left office on Dec. 1 with the national economy in a shambles.

For six years, Mr. López Portillo used the presidency's practically unlimited powers to promote expansive economic policies, for which Mexico is paying a beavy price, and to advance the careers of his political favorites. Those who did not please the president suddenly found them-

selves relegated to minur posts or were cast out of power. Now the tables have been turned. Former some old favorites are banished. Only a few hours after Mr. Lonez Portillo was out, Mr. de la Madrid surprised everyone by appointing Miguel Mancera as direc-tor of the central bank, the Bank

of Mexico. Mr. Mancera, who held the

same position under Mr. López Portillo, had to leave the government on Sept. 1 because he disagreed with the dramatic changes in economic policy sig-naled by the nationalization of the banks and imposition of currency exchange controls.

That made him a symbol of op-position to Mr. López Portillo. Mr. Mancera's subsequent political re-**NEWS ANALYSIS** 

habilitation is considered a slap in the face to the immer president. The entire thrust of Mr. de la Madrid's recovery program repre-sents a rejection of the populist economic policies that Mr. López Portillo fostered during his last months in office.

The most significant changes were made when Mr. López Portillo was supposedly a lame duck, after Mr. de la Madrid's election on July 4. Perhaps for this reason, Mr. de la Madrid has asked the Congress to change the date of the presidential election to shorten the next lame-duck period from the present five months to two and a half months. This, too, is considered a political jab at Mr. López Partillo

There is both irony and political significance in all of this because Mr. de la Madrid is the handpicked successor of Mr. López Portillo, and governments in Mexico have always stressed continuity from one administration to the

For more than 50 years, the governments have represented the same monolithic political bloc, the Institutional Revolutionary Party. known as PRI after its initials in Soanish Each administration in its turn

has been unwilling to criticize pre-vious administrations out of fear that the criticism would tarnish the political divisions within the party. This time, however, the legacy of Mr. Lopez Portillo is considered so damaging that Mr. de la Madrid appears willing to take the risk. The political decline of the for-

mer president extends beyond eco-

nomic policy. Mr. de la Madrid annulled a controversial decree, issued by Mr. López Portilla four days before be left nffice, that tightened Mexico's already tough anti-pornography and censorship laws and was met with a wave of protest from artists, writers and in-In addition, Mr. de la Madrid

appointed Juan José Bremer, a poai outcast under Mr. López Portilln, tn an important sub-cabi-net positinn in the Ministry of Public Education. Mr. Breme moval caused a minor political scandal last year, and his reappearance as undersecretary of culture has been greeted warmly by the intellectual community.

Finally, political observers have noted that all the close associates of Mr. de la Madrid during his presidential campaign and transi-tion period received important government jobs - except one. The sole exception is Jose

the government and later on, tra-

Ramón López Portillo, the son of the former president. He worked closely with Mr. de la Madrid in



Miguel de la Madrid

veled extensively with the presidential candidate during the cam-

When it came time to pass out jobs, however, he apparently did not fit the requirements of Mr. de la Madrid's administration.

Pent

## New Victims of Modern Warfare: Elephants Their Numbers Dwindle Across Africa as Automatic Weapons Spread

MURCHISON FALLS NATIONAL PARK, Uganda — The AK-47 rifle, symbol of Africa's independence struggles, wars and revolutions, is causing a less-known revolution for the continent's elephants, threatening in some cases to wipe them out of whole coun-

Widespread availability of weapons, the residue of a decade of chaos and war in Uganda. has been largely responsible for the death of all but about 20 of the 9,000 elephants that once roamed the southern part of this game park along the Nile River.

"In the 1960s and early 1970s, we never considered the possibility that automatic weapons would be used," says Iain Douglas-Hamilton, an authority on the animals. "We only thought of it in a horror scenario."

livery poaching, be said, accounts for the deaths of 50,000 to 150,000 elephants a year. He estimated that probably only a million elephants are left on the continent.

Although vast numbers have been killed in Zaire. Zambia and Kenya, nowbere has the slaughter been more devastating than in Ugan-da. Between 1970 and 1980, 90 percent of the elephants were killed, reducing the population in the country from 30,000 to 2,000 in the bestdocumented extermination in Africa.

But Frank Poppleton, a British conserva-tionist who heads a United Nations anti-poaching project in Uganda, said a census car-

By Joseph Lelyveld

New York Times Service

PRETORIA — In the five years that South Africa has been the tar-

get of a mandatory United Na-

tions arms embargo, its shopping

forays in the international arms

market have by necessity been

clandestine. Now, in bopes of

drumming up enough business to help sustain its own growing arma-

ments industry, it is eagerly calling attention to its readiness to deal

Schwalb Is Named

Premier of Peru

The Associated Press

ed States, to replace Prime Minis-

ter Manuel Ulloa after Mr. Ulloa

resigned under criticism.

Mr. Belaunde said that he would

make other changes in the cabinet

in the next few days. Following an-nouncement of the shakeup, the leftist apposition called off a dem-

onstration planned for Tuesday to protest Mr. Ulloz's economic poli-cies and his alleged mishandling of

an \$8-million government loan to a

there would be no ranical change in economic policy. Mr. Ulloa said in his letter of resignation submit-

ted Sunday that be was stepping aside to permit renovation of spent forces" within the government. He said be would continue

Mr. Belaunde told reporters

Venezuelan firm.

LIMA - President Fernando Belaunde Terry has named Fernando Schwalb, his first vice president and ambassador to the Unitried out between June and September shows that the population has "stabilized" at 2,000. In 1980, Mr. Douglas-Hamilton, who carried out the two censuses, said he saw more dead elephants than live ones. In the latest census, be did not see the carcasses of any re-

cently killed elephants, he said. Mr. Poppleton attributed the dramatic reduction in poaching to the concern of the government for reviving tourism and to the SImillion anti-poaching project of the UN Development Program, which has led to the stationing of about 100 Ugandan rangers in each of the country's three game parks.

The problem in Uganda has been greed:

The problem in Uganda has been greed: lvory can bring more than \$30 per pound overseas, and a large elephant's tusks can easily weigh 200 pounds.

The herds were depleted twice by dictator ldi Amin's army, first by high-ranking officers who organized a lucrative poaching trade and then by the depredations of the soldiers as they retreated to Sudan and Zaire when Mr. Amin was overthrown in 1979. Most of the killings came after Mr. Amin was deposed, in poach-

came after Mr. Amin was deposed, in poacning by soldiers of the Tanzanian Army and the Uganda National Liberation Army.

Kidepo National Park, whose northern boundary forms the border with Sudan, is the one park where poaching has still not been brought under control, although the situation is brighter since armed clashes between rangers and the Sudanese Army ended almost rangers and the Sudanese Army ended almost

South Africa Actively Courting Arms Clients

from the other side of the counter

Pieter Marais, the chairman of

the Armaments Corp. of South Africa, usually called Armscor, ac-

knowledged in an interview there had been an firm orders yet for a

155mm howitzer called the G-5

that was displayed as an example of South Africa's military technil-

ogy at an arms show in Athens in October. But he said he was en-

couraged by the inquiries.

Mr. Marais, who introduces himself as a farmer and small-town

businessman, has a paneled office adjacent to that if Defense Minister Magnus Malan in the Armscorheadquarters here and a confidential relationship with Prime Minister Pieter W. Botha.

The state-owned corporation be

heads is now commonly described as the third-largest industrial

group in South Africa, with 26,000

employees and production this year officially valued at about \$1.4 billion, roughly 70 percent of which is said to bave been bandled

in subcontracts by private South

According to Mr. Marais, local production currently fulfills about

85 percent of South Africa's arma-ments needs. A military white pa-per published in April said the country band become fully self-suf-ficient in a military with the

ficient in artillery guns and rockets, armored and other operational

vehicles as well as arms, ammuni-

Arms exports appear to have slumped after South Africa lost its

best customer when Rhodesia be-came Zimbabwe. This year, they

African concerns.

Until last December, Sudanese Army pa-trols regularly crossed into the park to poach. When the Ugandan Army was called in to balt the poaching, the Sudanese troops killed two Ugandan soldiers and a ranger. A Sudanese soldier was killed in a ranger ambush last De-

Diplomatic efforts early this year by the United States, a major arms supplier to Sudan, brought an end to most of the incidents. The rangers and Sudanese troops have regular meetings to iron out problems, Mr. Douglas-

Before Mr. Amin. Uganda's parks were self-supporting because of revenues from tourism. In 1970, Murchison Falls had almost 60,000 foreign tourists. Last year, fewer than 8,000 people visited the park, most of them Ugan-

The foreign tourists will come back with the elephants and security in the countryside, said elephants and security in the countryside, said Fred Kayanja, chairman of the National Parks Board, adding, "There is no doubt in my mind that with regard to elephants we are past the stage of holding our own. I've flown over the three parks and I've seen baby elephants. At one time you didn't see any."

It is a long road back, bowever. The Uganda Airlines 1982 calendar shows two gigantic ele-phants, the kind with tusks of 100 pounds or more. The picture would have been fine on a 1972 calendar. No such elephants exist in

Western military attachés here have not been invited to inspect the weapon to verify the claim that it has greater range, accuracy and

mobility than any other field gun in its class. It is said to be accurate at distances of more than 25 miles.

Other distinctive items offered

by South Africa include a highly

manenverable armored personnel carrier called the Ratel, which is

regularly tested on South Africa's

forays into Angola, and a field ra-

dio that can synchronize frequency shifts every 10th of a second to

Armscor's ability to offer its

own line of equipment illustrates what appears to be a major flaw in

the arms embargo: the near impossibility of erecting barriers to the flow of technology as well as

Mr. Marais played down rumors that the South African armaments industry had received significant

technological assistance from Isra-

el, but he indicated there had been

cooperation in weapons develop-

The G-5 field gun be attributed entirely to South African ingenui-

ty, however. Other reports have at-

tributed its development to a Ver-

mont-based concern that was known as Space Research Corp. The concern's head, Gerald Bull, a former faculty member at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology subgroups by served a federal

nology, subsequently served a fed-

eral prison term for violating the regulations that enforce the embar-

The Armscor chief did not an-

avoid interception.

equipment.

ures. But the goal is to increase most probably develop this weap-them by at least 15 times in the on flat out in the next year or

next two years, primarily through sales of the G-5 field gun. In a re-

cently unveiled version called the

G-6, the weapon also comes mounted on a six-wheeled armored

vehicle that can go about 55 mpb

(88 kilometers per bour).

"Technology does not have a shelf life," Mr. Marais said, em-

phasizing the need to obtain orders

before other producers offer weap-nns with similar abilities. "We will

70 Guards Killed

In Iran, Kurds Say

LONDON — Heavy gun battles have erupted between the Revolu-

tionary Guard and Kurdish guer-

rillas in the northwestern Iranian town of Mahabad, a Kurdish source said Tuesday. He said 70 guardsmen were killed.

The source, a spokesman for the

Paris office of the Kurdish Demo-

cratic Party, claimed that naly three rebels were killed in the fighting, which lasted three days.

He said the guerrillas, armed with

rocket launebers, had attacked sev-

en government buildings, includ-ing the Revolutionary Guard's lo-

Heavy snow impeded efforts by

the Tehran government to send reinforcements, the spokesman said. He said the attacks had been

planned to coincide with elections

for an assembly of experts charged

cal headquarters.



Police in Butzbach, West Germany, examine a U.S. soldier's car after a bomb exploded.

### GI Wounded in West German Bombing

FRANKFURT — A U.S. sol-dier in Butzbach was seriously wounded Tuesday when a bomb planted under the seat of his car exploded and set the vehicle afire in the 58th attack against U.S. interests in West Germany this year, police and army spokesmen said.

Two hours later, another American soldier escaped injury when he felt something hard under the driver's seat of his car and jumped out of the vehicle.

He found a bomb identical to the one that exploded and wounded a soldier in Butzbach, just outside Frankfurt, a spokesman for the U.S. Army's V Corps said.

The soldier wounded in Butzbach, who belonged to B Company, 233d Armored Battal-ion in Kirchgoens, was not im-mediately identified.

He was reported in stable condition at a U.S. Army bospital in Frankfurt, where an Army spokesman said he was undergoing treatment for leg and internal injuries.

The spokesman said that identical bombs were used in the two attacks. He quoted an explosives expert as saving that the devices were similar to a fire extinguisher bomb found last month in a 26-story apartment building housing U.S. soldiers and their families just outside Frankfurt.

That bomb, planted under a car, was spotted and the building evacuated while explosives experts defused it.

"In each case, identical two-

kilogram [4.4-pound] fire extin-guishers, explosives, nine-volt batteries and a pressure plate were used," the spokesman said. He called the pressure plate "an on-off switch" to detonate the

"This little device was placed on the front seat under the seat cover. When the person sits down, it activates it. Both cars involved in Tuesday's attacks had seat covers on the front seat,

A West German police officer said both cases were under in-vestigation by the Karlsruhe fed-eral prosecutor's office responsi-ble for terrorist cases. The Bonn government condemned the attacks and offered a reward of 50,000 marks (\$20,000) for information leading to capture of the

## 5 More Killed in Lebanese Clashes

BEIRUT - Rival Moslem sects carried on their war for dominance of Tripoli on Tuesday, and five more persons were killed and 12

wounded in new barrages of rocket and mortar fire, police said. Police said the latest deaths and injuries occurred as pro-Syrian Alawite Moslems and Palestinianbacked Sunni Moslems battled with artillery, rockets and mortars in the northern port city's slum neighborhoods for an eighth

According to the police, 51 persons have died and another 153 have been wounded since last a five-day israell-imposed curfew was lifted in Aley.

The Christian-Druze fighting has claimed more than 130 lives in

Tuesday in Tripoli, Lebanon's second largest city, In the central mountains, police

said a cease-fire reached by Christian and Druze local commanders Monday evening beld through the night in the town of Aley and five adjacent villages sontheast of

Lebanon's state and privately owned radios said joint patrols re-opened the Beirut-Damascus international highway and all roads in the Aley region to traffie Tuesday after a five-day Israeli-imposed curfew was lifted in Aley.

the last seven weeks in the Aley district and the neighboring Chuf region, where a cease-fire has been

on Monday, U.S. marines in the multinational peacekeeping force began training a special unit of the Lebanese Army in an expansion of the U.S. role in Lebanon. About 75 Lebanese soldiers joined a com-pany of 220 Marines at the Americans' camp near the Beirut airport for 21 days of training in "basic infantry skills."

A marine spokesman, Captain Dale Dye, said the three-week program would include instruction in belicopter assaults.

Lisbon Chief Flies to U.S. For Meetings Post-Election Changes Rejected by Balsemão

LISBON - Prime Minister Francisco Pinto Balsemão of Portugal flew to the United States on Tuesday, leaving behind a political row over his rightist coalition government's poor showing in local

Mr. Balsemão, looking tited after a 10-hour overnight discussion of the election with his Social Democratic Party colleagues, said his talks with U.S. leaders would have the control of the colleagues. include the renegotiation of the U.S. lease of the Lajes Air Base in the Azores Islands.

The situation in southern Africa, the Middle East and East-West relations will also figure in the talks, Mr. Balsemão said on his departitre.

Following the marathon party executive meeting. Mr. Balsemão said early Tuesday the party had reaffirmed its confidence in his Democratic Alliance government in spite of losses to the Socialist Party in Sunday's elections.

Spokesmen for the Socialists, who won more than 30 percent of the vote for the first time since 1976. said the result showed a lack of confidence in Mr. Balsemão personally and called for his resignation and early general elections. Mr. Baisemão's alliance partners presented a united front Tues-

ners presented a united front Tuesday, with the Center Democratic Party leader, Diogo Freitas do Amaral, and the leader of the tiny Penple's Monarchist Party, Gonçalo Ribeiro Teles, turning up at the airport to see him off. But political sources said Mr.

But political sources said Mr, Balsemão, a liberal who has many opponents in the alliance, will be under severe pressure in make changes. A communique issued after the Social Democratic niceting rejected any call for changes in the makeup of the coalition.

Alliance leaders are not scheduled to meet until post niceting rejected any call for changes in the makeup of the coalition. uled to meet antil next week, after

Mr. Balsemão returns from his three-day visit and after a meeting of the Social Democratic national council this weekend. Mr. Balsemão is to meet in Washington with President

Ronald Reagan, Vice President George Bush and Defense Secre-tary Caspar W. Weinberger, Economic and aid issues will figure high in the discussions, Portu-

gal, Western Europe's poorest country, is a founding member of NATO and a long-standing U.S.

The ministers of finance and foreign affairs and the secretary of state for defense are in Mr. Balsemão's party, which also includes the president of the Azores regional assembly.

#### with eboosing a successor for Aya-tollah Ruhollah Khomeini, the Iraas an active backer of the governamounted to only about \$9 million, according to published fig-Kohl Says Country Is on Way to Recovery

tion and land mines.

Reuters BONN - Chanceller Helmut Kohl, summarizing his first 75 days in office, said Tuesday that conservative-led government had set West Germany on the road to economic revival and restored friendly relations with the United

Raising the curtain on what seems set to become a bitter election campaign, he told parliament his "coalition of the middle" had enacted an emergency program to

combat unemployment and a pub-lic debt inherited from its Social Democratic predecessors. Mr. Kohl intends to lose deliber-

ately a vote of confidence in parliament on Friday to clear the way under the country's constitution for early general elections on

accused by the opposition of redis-year.

tributing wealth from the poor to the rich. He acknowledged that the budget parliament is to enact this week had caused distress and an-

ger in some sectors of society.

But he added: "Those who speak of a class struggle from above or a "survival of the fittest" March 6.

Mr. Kohl, who succeeded the Social Democratic chancellor, Helmus Schmidt, Oct. I when the Free Democrats changed sides, was accused by the connection of redis-

swer directly when asked wbether the corporation had been hiring experienced Western arms sales-men for the new marketing branch it has set up to break into the highly competitive arms market. "I won't say that's out," he said.

"but we would want them to be a part of our organization. We are not very keen to work through gunrunners and agents."

#### **Israel Reported** To Delay Sharing War Data With U.S.

New York Times Service
TEL AVIV — Israel is withhold-IEL AVIV — Israel is withholding information from the United States about military lessons gained from its invasion of Lebanon until Washington agrees to certain conditions demanded by Israel, according to officials in Jerusalem

Israeli sources said a stumbling block was a clause in the agreeblock was a clause in the agree-ment requiring that Israel consent before the United States passes on information to North Atlantie Treaty Organization countries or other third parties.

The Pentagon was also said to be balking at a provision that Is-raeli experts accompany captured equipment sent to the United States to observe any tests and that the U.S. conclusions be shared with Israel.

An agreement regulating the flow of information on the per-formance of Soviet weapons and other lessons of the war was initialed in Israel nn Nov. 25, but Secretary of Defense Caspar W. Weinberger has not signed it A spokesman at the U.S. Embassy said that the delay in the signing seemed non-political.

In fighting against the Syrian Army in Lebanon, Israeli forces destroyed some of the most sophisticated Soviet weapons, including MiG-25 jet fighters, T-72 tanks and SAM missiles.

#### OAU Officials to Meet In Nairobi on Summit

NAIROBI - Senior officials of NAIKUBI — Senior Officials of the Organization of African Unity arrived here Tuesday for talks with President Daniel Arap Moi of Kenya on ways to reconvene the organization's twice-aborted 19th ummit conference.

Edem Kodjo of Togo, the OAU secretary-general, said that be would consult with President Moi. the current OAU chairman, on ways out of the deadlock. The summit has twice been abandoned in Tripoli, Libya, because of disputes over the Western Sahara and Chad,

## Lebanon Fears a War Unless Invaders Leave

By Bernard Weinraub New York Times Service WASHINGTON — Lebanon's

foreign minister has said that un-less Israeli, Syrian and Palestinian forces withdraw from Lebanon within the next four weeks, his nation will face a "dangerous" securi-ty situation that could lead to war. "If the foreign forces do not leave within a week or two weeks, or a maximum of a month, Leba-non will be positioned at a new angle and I cannot say where it will end," the foreign minister, Elie Sa-lem, said Monday. "Most likely Lebanon will be so dangerous that it may be ushered into a new war far more destructive, far more regional, far more international in its implications than the war of

Mr. Salem, answering questions after a luncheon speech bere, said at another point, "The delay of the withdrawal of forces and the destruction of the country are synonymous. We cannot sit for months talking about procedure." An administration official later

#### Arafat and Hussein Said to Agree on Union Referendum

The Associated Press

AMMAN — Jordanian and Palestinian officials promised Tuesday to "move together" in Middle East peace negotiations, and official sources said King Hussein and the bead of the Palestine Liberation Organization Veces Africa ation Organization, Yasser Arafai, had agreed to hold a referendum on what form their proposed union of Jordan and a Palestinian state should take.

After a two-day meeting of the joint Jordanian-Palestinian Higher Committee, formed to draft a blue-print for confederation, Prime Minister Mudar Badran of Jordan and Mr. Arafat issued a statement declaring a "special relationship" and vowing joint action in future peace talks.

Other Jordanian and PLO officials attending the meeting reported that Mr. Arafat and Hussein agreed last month, when they formed the committee, to bold a referendum that would decide the extent of the union they envisage if the Israeli-occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip become a Palestini-

The leftist Beirut newspaper as-Safir, quoting informed sources, said that the vote would decide whether a federation or a confederation would be formed. A federation would have a strong central government; in a confederation, the two states would act independently

indicated some agreement with Mr. Salem's comments, saying. There is a sense of urgency now."
Another official said, "The risks of maintaining the current situa-tion are taken seriously." He added, "If things don't move quickly,

there might not be any movement at all in Lebanon." The Lebanese foreign minister, in Washington on a three-day visit, said he was seeking a substantial increase in the U.S., Italian and French force deployed in Lebanon to ensure the withdrawal of all Syrian, Israeli and Palestinian units. Mr. Salem said be wanted the size of the forces, now at about 3,400, to increase to about 15,000.

France has already agreed to an acrease, Mr. Salem said, and the United States and Italy are study-ing the proposal. The Lebanese diplomat said other European countries, as well as several in Latin America, had been asked to contribute to the force. In his remarks before the Ameri-can Enterprise Institute, a conser-

varive-oriented research group, Mr. Salem refrained from crincism of Syrian and Palestinian forces and pinned a substantial portion of the blame for the current situa-tion in Lebanon on Israel's refusal to withdraw. The Israelis want to exchange withdrawal of their 30,000 troops for a Lebanese agreement to normalize political relations with Israel Israel wants Lebanon to agree to open borders, tourism and political contacts, even though it is willing to forgo

immediate diplomatie relations. In addition, the Israelis have asked that talks take place alternately in Beirut and Jerusalem, thereby giving them political standing. The Arabs, including the Lebanese, have argued that negotiating in Jerusalem lends implicit acceptance of Israel's annexation nf East Jerusalem, which was cap-tured by Israel in the 1967 war.

We reached the conclusion that Israel at present does not want to negotiate." Mr. Salem said. "We met all their conditions until this Jerusalem condition was raised." He added that Lebanon would not "kncel" before the Israelis.

"We want a Lebanon that has dignity, credibility and access to the Arab world," he said. "For Israel, or for any other na-

tion, to posture for better gains in the future is unfortunate. Lebanon should no longer be beld hostage by anybody. Lebanon has had

Mr. Salem said Syria, which now has an estimated 70,000 troops in Lebanon, has agreed to withdraw
"as soon as the Israelis take a political decision to withdraw." In addition, he said, there will be "no problem in the pullout of 7,000 Palestine Liberation Organization fighters Lebanon.

#### WORLD BRIEFS

Italy Was Unable to Hold Bulgarian ROME (AP) - The Foreign Ministry acknowledged Tuesday that it had been unable to revoke the diplomatic immunity of a Bulgarian official implicated in the shooting of Pope John Paul II in time to keep him

from leaving Italy.

The confirmation came in a detailed report by the ministry on efforts to capture Bulgarians who reportedly helped plan and support the May 1981 attempt on the pope's life by Mehmet Ali Agea, a Turk.

The report said the ministry, acting at the request of investigators, summoned the Bulgarian ambassador in Rome on Nov. 26 and asked him to revoke the immunity of Teodoro Ayvazov, an embassy cashier. It said the ambassador refused to do so and notified the ministry Dec. 6 that Mr. Ayvazov had been recalled to Bulgaria "because of the end of

#### Electric-Power Failure Snarls Quebec

MONTREAL (Reuters) — A power failure affected much of Quebec province Tuesday, causing traffic problems in Montreal and depriving more than 6 million people of electricity.

Provincial power authorities, who said they hoped to restore power within two hours, blamed the stoppage on a switching problem at one of their substations near Quebec City.

In near-freezing temperatures, firemen rushed around Montreal resening people stranded in elevators. Commuters had to be evacuated from the underground railway system after trains, using emergency generators, crawled into stations. Banks and department stores closed their doors and traffic on main streets ground to a balt as traffic signals failed.

## U.K. to Replace Military Equipment LONDON (UPI) — The government said Tuesday it is ordering more than £1 billion (\$1.6 billion) worth of ships, aircraft and military equipment for the armed forces, mainly to replace losses suffered in the Falk-

Defense Secretary John Nott told Parliament that the new warships will be six frigates costing nearly £600 million to replace two destroyers and two frigates sunk in the South Atlantic. He said the government

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plans to maintain a permanent force of 50 destroyers and frigates in the Mr. Nott said that six Lockheed Tristar aircraft would be bought from state-owned British Airways to be converted to air tankers for the Royal

## 10 Philippine Journalists Are Freed

MANILA (AP) -- President Ferdinand E. Marcos ordered the tempo-tary release Tuesday of 10 Philippine journalists who were being held on

charges of conspiring to overthrow him.

Lawyers for Jose G. Burgos Jr., editor-publisher of the opposition newspaper We Forum, and his nine staffers said they hoped that Mr. Marcos would also drop the charges against them and allow their shut-down newspaper to resume publishing. The journalists have been held since Dec. 7, when troops raided the offices of We Forum, which had published articles critical of the Marcos government.

The presidential palace announcement said Mr. Marcos ordered the temporary release under house arrest of the journalists to enable them to prepare for trial and "in the spirit of the Christmas and New Year holiday season." The subversion charge is punishable by death.

## France to Try for Cambodia Solution

KUALA LUMPUR, Malaysia (Reuters) — France pledged Tuesday to step up efforts to seek a political solution to the conflict in Cambodia. Prime Minister Pierre Mauroy said before leaving for Paris at the end of a three-day visit that Prime Minister Dutuk Seri Mahathir Mohammed of Malaysia had asked France to use its relationship with Vietnam to help reach a settlement.

"I replied that France is certainly ready in the framework of the new relationship between Malaysia and France to do all it can to further a settlement of issues," Mr. Mauroy said.

#### For the Record

SAO PAULO (UPI) — Federal and military police raided a secret national convention of the Brazilian Communist Party Monday, arresting 84 persons, including most of the party leaders, the police said.

ANCONA, Italy (AP) — A landslide caused by heavy rains rumbled through this Adriatic coast city Tuesday, collapsing at least 200 homes and forcing 2,000 residents to flee. Nobody was reported injured.

Flacons signés Lalique



Post-Election

Rejected by

# For M. Pentagon Deploys Densely Packed Lingo to Defend MX

By George C. Wilson Washington Past Service

(数学者の発表的選手を必要ないこととのできます。

WASHINGTON — The "dense pack" deployment scheme for the MX missile is so complex and fumnistic it requires a new vocabulary for Pen-

useon briefers to explain it.
They have been using terms
like "threat tube" for the path of
incoming missiles. "ejecta" for
the boulders and dirt that would he thrown up if Soviet warheads be thrown up if Soviet warheads exploded on the Wyoming prairie, and "sequential dumping" for plans to place tons of rock on the MX siles to make. "low grazing" Soviet missiles skip off like flat stones skittering across a pond.

Under the dense pack proposat, which is supported by President Ronald Reagan, 100 MX missiles would be grouped in a north-south rectangle 14 miles long and 1.5 miles wide (22 ki-tometers by 2.4 kilometers). Source missiles would have to the viet missiles would have to fly through a narrow corridor to hit Rocks Become 'Ejecta' and Flight Path Is 'Threat Tube'

the formation, which would be hailt outside Warren Air Force Base near Cheyenne, Wyoming.

"The threat tube is very narrow," said Richard D. Delauer, Pentagon research director, in explaining the plan. If the Soviet warheads "go out to the side," he said, "they don't get any-thine"

thing."

If a Soviet warhead exploded over the MX field in an effort to damage the silos, the radiation would destroy or deflect succeeding Soviet warheads, advocates of the plan say.

To avoid this, critics contend, the Russians could be a single,

25-megaton warhead set to explode at ground level and dig out the MX missiles. A megaton has the force of one million tons

"For ground bursts, the detonation raises ejecta, which con-sists of large boulders, some of force said it might first launch a small test missile and monitor its

that are thrown up and ejected out of the crater," said Brigadier General J.P. McCarthy, who is the air force's MX special assist-ant. He told the House military appropriations subcommittee that such an explosion also would create a dust storm that could grind off the noses of sub-sequent warheads, making them miss the MX silos.

But, General McCarthy was

asked, would that debris not get in the way of MX missiles as they tried to fly out of their silos in a retaliatory strike?

"The MX missile is starting close to the ground at near zero speed," the general answered in the hriefing, which recently was made public. "It is not going to withstand Volkswagen-size boulders, but [it could withstand] the dust and debris."

To determine if surviving MX missiles could get through the ejecta after an attack, the air

would have to target.

flight.
Critics have also noted that a nuclear explosion in or near the field could bury MX silos under inns of debris.

But George A. Keyworth, President Reagan's science adviser, discounted that problem during a recent Pentagon news during a recent Pentagon news briefing, "It's really a straight-forward thing when you think of how extremely strong this [MX] structure is to simply push up through up to 50 feet of debris and rock," he said. "It does not require a complicated auger or boring mechanism."

Government and military officials have acknowledged that the Russians could attempt to "pin down" MX missiles by explod-ing one warhead after another over the missile field in rapid succession. Air force planners contend this would require too many warheads, given all the other U.S. land missiles and bombers that the Russians also

It has also been suggested that the Russians might set their war-heads to explode after they had burrowed into the earth around the MX silos. But Mr. Keyworth said such "earth penetrators," flying in at 5,000 mph, could be inexpensively countered by spreading layers of rocks over the MX field.

An air force general said the Soviet warheads would fly into the MX field at such a shallow angle that they would bounce off the rocks.

This skipping effect in turn could be avoided by the Rus-sians if the warheads were equipped with parachutes to soften their landings. But Mr. Keyworth said anti-aircraft guns could shoot down such "soft landers." He added that andballistic missiles could be de-ployed in cover the threat tube.

## **UN Asks Major Powers to Freeze** Nuclear Arms' Output, Deployment

By Bernard D. Nossiter

New York Times Service
UNITED NATIONS, New York Against opposition from the United States and its European al-lies, the General Assembly has called on the major powers to freeze the output and emplace-ment of nuclear weapons.

The votes, on two companion re-solutions, were 122-16 with six ab-stentions and 119-17 with five abstentions. They came against a background of mounting demands in the West from political leaders and citizens groups for a halt to the buildup in nuclear stockpiles.

Monday's result, some envoys said, is likely to have more effect in strengthening the pressure for a freeze as a poliocal issue in the West than in influencing the

course of arms negotiations.

During the debates, Western diplomats argued that a freeze would give the Soviet Union an unfair advantage because it has been building up its missiles in Europe. Third World nations and the Soviet Union, however, contended that a rough equality now existed in the nuclear strengths of NATO and the Warsaw Pact.

Disarmament experts said the two resolutions were the most pointed in the long history of UN forts to end the nuclear spiral.

The document drawing 122 fa-vorable votes urged the five na-tions that acknowledge possession of nuclear arms to stop "simultaneously further production of nu-clear weapons and a complete cut-off in the production of fissionable materials." The five are the United States, the Soviet Union, China, Britain and France.

The second called on the United States and the Soviet Union not only to stop making weapons and fissionable matter, but also to ngree to halt the deployment of nuclear arms and to ban weapons

In the past, the assembly has used far vaguer language, simply urging all nations to negotiate agreements leading to a freeze,

"This time we sent the message in some specific addresses and told

The United States, conscious of the growing domestic support for a freeze, said it resisted the proposals "with a heavy heart." Louis G. Fields, a delegate to the disarma-ment talks being held in Geneva, said Washington had no quarrel

them to act more swiftly," an arms

with the objectives and was con-cerned only with the means. The West German delegate, Henning Wegener, spelled out the Western concern.

"In Europe," he said, "the Soviet Union, without any correspond-ing arms development on the Western side, has in the last couple of years deployed many hundreds of nuclear warheads. The difficulty with freeze in the absence of ap-proximate parity is that it would amount to unilateral disarmament and codify the superiority of one side at an arbitrarily chosen moment."

For the Soviet Union, Viktor L. Israelyan said a freeze would be a first step inward reducing stock-

"Parity still exists today in the area of strategic and other nuclear weapons," he argued. The Western contention that there is a gap is "a cover-up" for "an unjustified buildup of nuclear weapons in the U.S.," he said.

The 17 nations that opposed the resolution on a freeze by the two superpowers were: Australia, Belgium, Britain, Canada, France, West Germany, Israel, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg the Nether-lands, New Zealand, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Turkey and the United States. All but Japan, which abstained, voted against the reso-

Kempei military police and Tokko

secret political police before and during World War 11.

negative effect on Japanese-Soviet

relations just when they were

showing signs of thawing.
On Dec. 6, Japan announced that Vladimir M. Kamentsey, the

Soviet fisheries minister, would be-

come the first Soviet cahinet min-

ister to visit Tokyo since Japan

limited official contacts to protest

the Soviet military intervention in

Afghanistan in December 1979.

The case is also likely to have a

## Study Says U.S. Blacks Progress But Still Lag

Washington Post Service
WASHINGTON — Blacks have made progress in the United States over the past 20 years and are approaching the national norm in many areas, but a major move into middle-class America "is not immment," according to a study by Howard University sociologist

"To be sure, a middle class is emerging but it remains a minori-ty of the black population and is far less affluent than the white middle class," according to the study, published Monday by the Population Reference Bureau.

By a wide margin, blacks still have less income, worse jobs, more poverty and more unemployment than whites, he said. Mr. Reid gave these measures of

black America; Black population in the 1980
census was 26.5 million, or 11.7 percent of the national total, the highest proportion in recent times. The average age of American blacks in 1980 was 24.9 years, compared with 31.3 for whites. in 1910, 90 percent of blacks

ived in the South. By 1940 the figure had dropped to 77 percent and bioday it is 53 percent.

• As late as 1940, 49 percent of blacks lived in urban areas, compared with nearly three-fifths of all whites. But by 1980, 85 percent of all blacks were in urban areas. In 1960, Washington, D.C., was the only large city with a black majority (54 percent). By 1980, there were mine, and the black majority in Washington had risen to 70 percent.

 Blacks are still having more II) BRIEN babies than whites: The average black woman has 2.3 children; the

average white has 1.8.

The proportion of out-of-wedlock births has been increasing among blacks and has now reached 55 percent, compared with

9 percent for whites. Life expectancy among blacks in 1979 was 68.3 years, more than double the figure at the start of the century, but still six years less than the 74.4 figure for whites Houseaut it was the gray! whites. However, it was the small-est gap ever. Infant mortality of black children was 21.8 per thousand live births, half of the 1960 figure but still twice the 11.4 figure for whites.

 In education, there has been substantial progress. School enroll-ment rates in 1980 "were virtually the same for blacks and whites. Moreover, the percentage of blacks aged 18 to 24 in college nearly doubled from 10.3 percent in 1965 to 19.4 percent in 1981, compared with 26 percent for whites.

The proportion of blacks with a high school or a college education rose by a factor of 6 from 1940 to 1980: 51 percent of blacks had a high school degree in 1980 and 8 percent had a college degree. But the figures for whites still were higher, 71 percent (high school) and 18 percent (college).

 Despite these gains, black unemployment rates are still dou-ble those of whites. At the end of the 1950s, more than 10 percent of black job-seekers were upemployed, compared with under 5 percent for whites. In October 1982, the figure for blacks was 20.2 percent, for whites 9.3 percent.

 Median family income of blacks continued to trail far behind that of whites: 57 percent in 1960, it rose to 62 percent in 1975 but in 1981 dropped back to 56



U.S. scientists believe that Europa, an ice-covered moon of Jupiter, may be able to support life.

#### One of Jupiter's Moons May Be Fit for Life

SAN FRANCISCO - Europa, an ice-covered moon of the planet Jupiter, may be able to support life, space agency scientists believe.

It would be very primitive life, the kind that could survive under the polar ice caps on Earth, and it would probably have to be transported to Europa from Earth.

But National Aeronautics and Space Administration scientists said at a meeting of the American Geophysical Union on Monday that the "proposed new locale apparently does not have some of the drawbacks for life of various locations on Mars or Jupiter."

Scientists searching Mars and be sustained have been discouraged because those planets seem to be very bostile to any form of life miles (4.8 kilometers) thick, coverthat exists on Earth.

Steven Squyres and Ray Rey-nolds of NASA's Ames Research Center, said they believe "some low forms of Earth life could be transplanted, and might well survive in the suspected oceans of Jupiter's planet-sized moon, Euro-

The environment on Europa, which is just slightly smaller than the Earth's moon, is deduced from spacecraft photographs and other measurements. The scientists said this evidence "appears to make a strong case" for the Jupiter moon as a potential site for transplanted

life from Earth. The evidence indicates that Eu- lines."

**Agencies Threaten Legal Action** 

ing an ocean 30 miles deep

The scientists said enough sunlight could penetrate the ice coating to support organisms such as those found under the permanent ice of Earth's antarctic lakes."

They said the deep water under the layer of ice apparently is kept from freezing by the radioactive decay in the planet's rocky interi-or, plus heat from the tidal forces of Jupiter's gravity as well as sun-

The space agency said the latest pictures of Europa show it as perfectly smooth, "like a huge, white billiard ball, netted with a pattern.

oping countries, private industry has a vital role to play.

Industry, for its part, acknowledges WHO's role in providing expertise, research centers, money, and the political support of mem-

In spite of the current dispute, this dialogue appears most likely to bear fruit in the fight against malaria. The most promising anti-

malarial drug, Melloquin, is being developed by a Swiss company, Hoffman La Roche, and is expect-

ed to come onto the market early next year. Industry sources say it could be among the drugs that pharmaceutical companies have agreed to make available to the poorest developing countries through WHO at preferential pric-

Last month, Hoffman La Roche

agreed to sell between four million

and five million tablets of another anti-malarial drug, Fansidar, to WHO at a discount rate of 28 per-

But WHO officials expressed deep concern at the tenacity of the disease, which affects 150 million

to 200 million people in the Third World and is estimated to kill at least one million children in Africa

alone each year. The most deadly malaria parasite, plasmodium fai-siparum, has developed a resist-

ance to drugs in many parts of the world, while the mosquito that car-ries it is has become increasingly

ber governments.

Mr. Levchenko worked in Japan a major in the KGB.

In his testimony, Mr. Levchenko said the agents he controlled in-cluded a former cabinet minister, leaders of the Socialists and other

the KGB to further 10 major objectives in Japan. They included developing a new pro-Soviet lobby among prominent Japanese pobti-cians, especially in the governing conservative Liberal Democratic Party and the Socialist Party, and preventing the development of co-

rage in the Japanese media.

Ichio Asukata, chairman of the Socialist Party, denied that any leaders of his party were involved in KGB operations in Japan.

He said the U.S. Central Intelli-

Swiss Legislators

The Associated Press
BERN — The lower house of the federal parliament rejected Tues-day an amnesty for youths de-tained in urban disorders in Switzerland in 1980 and 1981, despite a petition from Protestant and Roman Catholic youth organiza-

tions urging the legislators to give 
"a signal of reconciliation."

After listening to almost 50 
speakers in two days of debate, the 
house voted 99-79 against any amnesty for about 1,300 people connicted or availing trial for distribute.

part of the blame for the disorders was on neglect by parents who were "excessively striving for ma-terial gain." But he said that granting an amnesty to one selected group of offenders would lead to legal inequality.

# Japanese Urged to Beware of Spies

TOKYO - The government has warned the Japanese people to beware of Soviet attempts to re-

The warning Monday from the chief cabinet secretary, Masaharu Gotoda, who is the official spokesman for Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone and a former national police chief, came three days after a former Soviet spy testified in Washington that he worked with more than 200 Japanese agents, most of them paid by the Soviet

Speaking to a parliamentary committee, Mr. Gotoda said the agent, Stanislav Levchenko, spied for the KGB in Japan for four and a half years.

Mr. Levchenko told a U.S. congressional committee that the KGB effectively controlled the Ja-pan Socialist Party's political plat-form in the 1970s, having recruited more than 10 of its high-ranking

operation between Japan and the United States and between Japan

activities in Japan in testimony released by the House Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence and at a later meeting with journalists. Both events received extensive cov-

gence Agency might be responsible

# Reject Amnesty

victed or awaiting trial for disturb-

#### immune to pesticides. Coincidentally, the number of companies ready to undertake research on new drugs has shrunk to

We are a licensed adoption agency now accepting applications for adoption of children born in the U.S.A. For information, please write or call:

> FRIENDS OF CHILDREN, INC. 4325 Memorial Drive Telephone: (404) 294-9000.

#### After KGB Ex-Agent's Revelations for Mr. Levchenko's charges bebecause of the experience of its people at the hands of the dreaded cause his testimony could damage

Socialist activities in Japan and

pave the way for Japanese rearma-

Hirohide Ishida, an Liberal

Democratic Party parliamentarian

and leader of the Japan-Soviet Par-

liamentarians' League, denied Mr. Levchenko's assertion that the

KGB had helped to finance the or-

prompted agitation from the

LDP's night wing for Japan to

adopt anti-espionage laws. Japan

now has no such laws, primarily

Mr. Levchenko's charges have

cruit them as spies after a former Soviet agent alleged that Moscow controlled Japan's main opposi-tion party in the 1970s.

ledge," adding, "They should cope with Soviet spy activities by being wary of any attempt to recruit

leaders as agents.

as a correspondent of the Soviet magazine New Times, but he said in Washington that be was, in fact,

politicians, prominent Japanese journalists and scholars. Mr. Levchenko said he helped

Mr. Levchenko, 41, detailed his

ing the peace.
Winding up the debate, Justice
Minister Kurt Furgler said that

#### **ADOPTION SERVICES**

Decatur, Georgia 30032, U.S.A.

#### secret police, during a four-year period ending in 1979, Mr. Gotoda said, "There are many cases in which Japanese are being utilized without their know-WORLDWIDE ENTERTAINMENT

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O.V. DOLBY: . GAUMONT COLISÉE SAINT-GERMAIN HUCHETTE GAUMONT LES HALLES

• 7 PARNASSIENS



FBI agents went to the midtown Manhattan library annex after "someone called and said there's look-alike for Lewis," said Kenneth Walton an FBI december 1

Failure Snarkt.

144

Journalists Infi

Paris Garbage Strike Ends

neth Walton, an FBI deputy assist-

Mr. Lewis was copying address-es of newspapers from a reference book when he was arrested, au-

Visited Press International
NEW YORK — James W. Lewis, wanted for questioning in con-

nection with seven deaths by cya-nide-laced pain relievers, was held on \$5 million bail Tuesday as au-

thorities appealed to his wife to

The Associated Press PARIS — Garbage workers voted Tuesday to end a 10-day strike that has left buge piles of trash on sidewalks throughout the

thorities said. Since he was named as a suspect in the extortion attempt, Mr. Lewis has written let-ters to the Chicago Tribune and the Kansas City Star. The FBI said that there was no

Kenneth Walton, deputy assistant director of the FBI, held up a poster of James W. Lewis and his wife during a news conference in New York after Mr. Lewis's arrest at a public library.

Suspect in Tylenol Case

Held on \$5 Million Bail

evidence to link Mr. Lewis to the killings, but Attorney General Tyrone Fahner of Illinois de-scribed him as a suspect "high on The search for Mr. Lewis, 36, wanted for trying to extort \$1 million from Johnson & Johnson, distributors of Extra-Strength Tylenol, ended Monday afternoon in a reference room of a public library here. With the fugitive in custody, Mr. Walton called on Mr. Lewis's wife, Leann, 35, to surrender.

Mr. Lewis was arraigned in Manhattan's U.S. District Court on a fugitive warrant and held on \$5 million cash bail pending a hearing Dec. 23.

Tony DiLorenzo, an FBI spokesman in Chicago, said that the bureau had circulated wanted posters of Mr. Lewis to libraries because they believed it was there that he read the Chicago Tribune. The FBI launched a nationwide hunt for Mr. Lewis after Johnson & Johnson — parent company of MacNeil Consumer Products, the manufacturer of Tylenol -

received a letter Oct. 6 demanding \$1 million "if you want to stop the

license as a condition for taking up budgets in buying expensive Westwork on the malaria vaccine. By Iain Guest ern drugs.
This has led, on occasion, to distrust between the WHO and pharonal Herald Tribu GENEVA - The World Health One official said that representone official said that represent-auves of the U.S. foreign aid agen-cy took "a more possessive line" than WHO, suggesting that NYU should have approached longer-es-tablished companies as well as Organization and the U.S. Agency for International Development have threatened to take legal acmaceutical companies, although the mood at present is one of prag-matism. WHO officials agree that tion against New York University given the cost of developing a new drug, which rarely is less than \$20 million, and the poverty of develto ensure that pioneering research

Over Malaria Work They Funded

on a malaria vaccine, undertaken by the university with funds from the two agencies, is made available to developing countries. The warnings from the two agencies have been confirmed by several WHO officials here in interviews. David Scotch, associate dean at NYU's medical school,

said Monday in a telephone inter-view, "I have no comment at all." The dispute involves a decision by NYU to seek a partnership with Genentech, a U.S. genetic engi-neering fum, to develop the results of its research into a malaria vac-

This research has been funded by AID and WHO. The U.S. for-eign-aid agency has contributed the bulk of the funds, while WHO has contributed \$383,532 since 1975. The NYU researchers, Victor and Ruth Nussenzweig have succeeded in isolating the infective stage of the malaria parasite and injecting it into mice and monkeys, immunizing them against the dis-

One WHO official described this work as "very exciting." Others said it might win a Nobel Prize. But their excitement has been tempered by NYU's decision to approach Genentech, which has demanded exclusive marketing rights as a condition for developing the research. This, WHO offi-cials say, violates the contract signed between NYU and and the health organization, which states categorically that the health organ-ization and its 157 member governments would bave access to any technology developed with WHO funds, and also would be granted a royalty-free licence to make use of

the invention. "We are not contributing for the 100-percent benefit of a private company," said Rick Gallagher, an American legal officer at WHO handling patent matters. "We defi-nitely think the results of research should be available to the public sector. Our boss is the developing countries."

Mr. Gallagher declined to give any details of the exchange be-tween WHO and NYU. But other

officials said that at a meeting in

New York recently, representa-

"This is the first time in the area of tropical diseases we've got this

of tropical diseases we've got this close to a product of commercial interest," said Mr. Gallagher. "We're feeling our way." But, he said, "we're prepared to go to court to protect out contractual interest." UN officials bere see the dispute as of immense significance, partly because the NYU team could be

on the brink of a major scientific breakthrough, and partly because WHO is still working to build a relationship with private industry in combating disease in the Third During the last five years the agency has been developing a list of about 210 "essential drugs" for use in the Third World. Some de-

#### veloping countries spend more than one-quarter of their health **Deaths in Surinam** Since Failed Coup Protested by U.S.

WASHINGTON — The United States has protested the killing of a number of civilians in official custody in Surinam following an un-successful coup attempt against the leftist military government.

"In light of these events, our entire relationship with the government of Surinam is under review, including our aid program," which includes \$1.5 million for 1982-83,

Alan Romberg, a State Department spokesman, said Monday. Mr. Romberg said the State Department summoned Surinam's ambassador to Washington, Henamoassador to Washington, Hen-ricus A.F. Heidweiller, on Friday to "express our indignation over the killing of many prominent citi-zens who were in government cus-tody" after the failed coup last week.

"We are shocked by this brutali-ty and we deplore the lack of due process and violation of basic human and civil rights," Mr. Romberg said. However, Mr. Romberg said, the United States is not taktives of Genentech confirmed that ing any specific steps against Surithe company wanted an exclusive nam at this time.

## Did the Sanctions Help?

Did the West's sanctions help the Poles? Perhaps, marginally. The anticipation of sanctious could not protect Solidarity from being overwhelmed by a Communist Party aware that it was being swamped by the pop-ular will. But the extra burden that the sanctions imposed on authority, on top of the larger burden imposed by the Polish people themselves, may have hastened the regime's crawl back from full martial law.

To say that, of course, is to acknowledge that harsher Western sanctions, including sanctions imposed not just on Poland but also on the Soviet Union, might have made more of a difference. It is evident, however, that there are limits. Poland's economic crisis and its indebtedness were crimping its economie relations with the West anyway. The indirectness of the Soviet role and the large stake that almost all Europeans have in continuing open relations with Moscow - an economic, political and human stake for which there is no American counterpart ensured that the West would not be holding Moscow to full account.

Now Gen. Jaruzelski has announced the imminent end of the "main rigors" of martial law. He is not promising much, since he has already taken other measures (new restrictive laws, a new modus vivendi with the church, constant intimidation) to keep the lid on. . Therefore there is no good reason for President Reagan to offer much in return hy way of lifting American sanctions. No one can be under any illusion that the small sanctions Mr. Reagan keeps on will have much of an impact in Warsaw, especially if the Europeans, as expected, now start to accept Gen. Jaruzelski's contention that it is time to return to normal. Still, there is residual value in making the point and in bolding to the Reagan promise that Polish restrictions and

American sanctions go hand in hand.
Will anything help the Poles, really help
them? They live not between two broad oceans, hut, historically, between two jealous neighbors. World War II left the Soviet Union in a position to assert its interests in Poland and the West poorly placed to encourage its values. Poles themselves are ambivalent. They reach out naturally for a strong Western moral and political blessing for their striving for freedom, although that reach and that striving tend to energize the forces of repression in the East. But they see the merit in the common European argument that it is in circumstances of overall East-West détente that Eastern Europe has its best chance, still not a very good chance, to he itself.

Nothing is certain except that Poles know what freedom is and will demand it again. Hard as it will be to satisfy that demand, the West cannot say it has oot been warned.

-THE WASHINGTON POST.

#### No to 'Domestic Content'

"Why not a Datsun made in Detroit?" So ask the newspaper ads taken by the United Automobile Workers to press for the "domestic content" bill coming up in the House of Representatives. The theory of the bill is that by requiring cars sold in the United States to be at least partly made there, Congress would save jobs for Americans. Many congressmen, sympathetic to the plight of unemployed autoworkers and angry at Japan for its protectionist policies, are tempted to go along. It would be a self-defeating mistake.

Forcing big foreign car companies to manufacture in the United States or get out might generate a modest number of jobs in the anto industry, but at a staggering cost to con-sumers. Worse, it would probably destroy more jobs than it ereates, while crippling ef-forts to make American business more com-

petitive in the world economy.

The UAW hill would require "domestie content" in cars sold in the United States; the more sold, the more American parts and la-bor required. Thus if Toyota wished to maintain its current sales of 700,000 cars a year. Toyotas would have to be 70-percent "made in U.S.A." Peugeot, by contrast, would be unaffected because its share of the market is small. The overall effect, the UAW contends, would be 800,000 more jobs.

That claim is a wild exaggeration. The estimate offered by the Congressional Budget.
Office is 38,000. And those 38,000 jobs, the office reckons, would come at great cost.
Tens of thousands of jobs in export industries would be lost, either because foreigners would retaliate with their own trade restrictions or because foreigners could out earn the dollars oeeded to buy American.

Consumers would be forced to foot a hefty bill. The Commerce Department estimates that the increase io production costs and reduction in competition would raise car prices by about 10 percent. To put it another way, each job created in the auto industry by domestie content legislation could cost American car huyers about \$100,000 a year.

If domestic content legislation is no solution, what is? A hit of realism on wages could slow the economic tide oow engulfing the UAW. An average autoworker earns \$13.15 an hour, not counting fringes, or 53 percent more than a typical industrial worker. Such wages help reduce car sales and encourage manufacturers to introduce robots.

A return to prosperity, aided by less stringent monetary policy, would help, too. Many Americans cannot afford new cars now because interest rates are so high; many others cannot afford to go into deht regardless of interest rates because they fear for their jobs.

The hard truth, though, is that even these

short-term steps cannot do much to improve long-term employment in the auto industry. Legislators who are serious about improving the lives of jobless autoworkers should be trying to ease their transition to productive employment. Stopgap measures to preserve jobs in the auto industry are a pointless drain on the rest of the economy and a terrible precedent for other industries under stress. A vote for domestic content would be a vote to kill johs, not save them.

-THE NEW YORK TIMES.

#### Other Opinion

#### After Jaruzelski's Speech

The speech is a masterpiece of calculated ambiguity. The junta leader strives to appear at once tough and mollifying. To those who feel nostalgia for the democratization period 1980-81 and want a second round, he issues a warning that "anarchy will not be tolerated in Poland." But he also tries to appear accommodating: "No one is our adversary un-less he chooses to be." Here he echoes the famous words of Janos Kadar six years after the crushing of the Hungarian revolution: "Whoever is not against us is with us."

Can this sort of appeal for reconciliation

be heeded? The primate of the Catholic Church is among those who, at the risk of alienating much of the population, have chosen to compromise with reality.

- Le Monde (Paris).

Western governments will be right to take a long and measured look at the practical effect of Gen. Jaruzelski's new moves, before dropping sanctions. Equally, however, the West has made its point: It did not stay supine to martial law in Poland as it did to the more serious 1968 invasion of Czechoslovakia. When the time is right, and that might be early 1983, it should consider resuming talks with Warsaw on official debt.

Lack of a rescheduling agreement has hurt the Polish government by increasing overall business uncertainty, but it has pinched Western governments worse by denying them interest on their loans. Self-interest should be enough to bring Western governments to an agreed position on rescheduling.

- The Financial Times (London). Gen. Jaruzelski's Christmas present for the Polish people is all wrapping with nothing

inside. Martial law is to be "suspended" at tinue to be governed by the military dictator-ship. All the main restrictions imposed under martial law, including the banning of Solidarity, will remain in force. Internment as such to end but will in fact continue, as needed, by other means. Main enterprises will continue to be run by military commissars. Factoryhased "trade unions" in some sectors will have a theoretical right to strike, but only

if they get permission first.

Taking the most charitable view possible of Gen. Jaruzelski's move, it could be said that he has made a gesture implying that he would like, at some unspecified time in the future, to have improved relations with the Polish people. But oot now.

- The Daily Telegraph (London).

#### French Protectionism Charged

French-Swiss economie relations are coming uoder stress. Matters like the growing harassment of Swiss nationals at the French frontier are of themselves merely pointers, but the restrictive new import procedures introduced for items like cheese are much more serious, as is the French attempt to link price control waivers to increased Swiss investment in the pharmaceuticals field.

Of course these practices affect other countries as well. But France's positive trade baiance with Switzerland is higger than that with any other country, and the Swiss capital market is one of the higgest sources of foreign investment in French industry. If the French government really wishes to

arry accusations of protectionism, it will

have to take genuine action.

— Neue Zürcher Zeitung (Zurich).

#### DEC. 15: FROM OUR PAGES 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

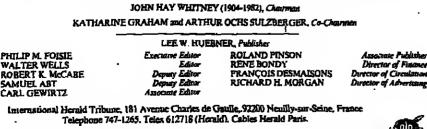
#### 1907: Japanese Competition Hurts 1932: Europeans Balk on Debt

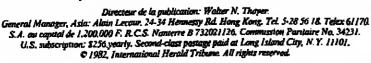
LONDON - At the annual meeting of the shareholders of the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co. the president, Sir Thomas Sutherland, declared that the company's trade between Bombay and Japan has been "wiped out as a result of the almost supernatural activity of its Japanese competitors." Even admitting the great qualities of the Japanese, it was difficult to look for such a complete and rapid victory. Before the war with the Russians, the merchant marine of Japan was without importance, but in 1896 two laws were passed, according subsidies to ships built in Japan and chartered by Japa-

nese. Today the Japanese flag is found on all

the great trade routes of the Pacific.

WASHINGTON - The State Department has indicated that it will follow a policy of silence toward the decision of the French par-liament not to pay the war-debt installment of \$19 million, until it becomes clear that France has defaulted. In London, leaders of all parties endorsed the government's decisioo to pay the next war-debt installment under reservations as to its eventual allocation. Debate in the Commons was occupied in raking over the history of the last 10 years and in mutual recriminations between politicians who took prominent parts therein. Although Uncle Sam inevitably figured as villain of the piece, it was as one who had sinned more through accident than through design.







## The public has gotten the idea that dense pack is a Rube Goldberg.' — Senator Jackson Who Will Be the New Bevin, the New Monnet?

THE HAGUE — Treasury Secretary Donald Regan has come up with some thoughts about the world's economic relations that could make a dramatic difference.

For the first time in the Reagan ad-ministration someone has defined problems in a way that could bring reversal of the trend to disorder, destructive rivalry and a possibly catastrophic collapse. Although Mr. Regan denies it, his

oew views are an about-face from the policies Washington insisted upon as late as September, and in fact from policies the United States has pursued less shrilly since Richard Nixon

went off the gold standard in 1971. The event that opened Mr. Regan's eyes seemed to be the hairline success of a rescue operation for Mexico, plus elaborate efforts needed to prevent default in Argentina and Brazil. No doubt Federal Reserve Chair-man Paul Volcker and Secretary of

State George Shultz played an im-portant part behind the scenes in getting Secretary Regan to launch what amounts to a trial balloon, The key elements are:

 Recognition that economic fac-tors are all linked and cannot be resolved in isolation. Sagging trade, international deht, currency movements, credits, interest rates, the un-regulated slosh of the nearly trillion-dollar Eurodollar pool, feed each other and aggravate world recession.

 Recognition that domestic U.S. economic decisions not only have a direct effect on everybody else, the Third World as well as America's industrial partners, but also that other countries affect U.S. prospects. Mr. Regan acknowledges that in-ternational institutions set up in the

wake of World War II to help prevent another crisis like the 1930s, and so perhaps another war, can no longer cope adequately. Something more is needed, a lender of last resort that would be a kind of world Federal Reserve, a handle on loose Eurodollars, which made possible the staggering debts. a rein on excessive currency fluctuations, other measures,

It sounds very exciting, the kind of creative impulse that put the world back together after the war and enabled it to reach great prosperity for nearly two generations.
Unfortunately there seems to be

nothing more than meets the eye at this stage. So far the trial balloon is filled only with air. Mr. Regan says be has no proposals.

It drives the mind back to the start of the Marshall Plan. Secretary of State George Marshall had nothing specifie in mind when he made his 1947 Harvard speech noting Europe's distress and offering U.S. help if the countries could get together and work out an effective way to use it.

British Foreign Secretary Ernest Bevin leaped to respond. Yes, he said, we accept. The Marshall Plan started io 1948. It worked hrilliantly and By Flora Lewis

changed the world because the vision came before the haggle and the parti-cipants shared in molding the propos-al. There was no take-it-or-leave-it. Who will be the new Ernie Bevin? There is no obvious candidate. Brit-ain's Margaret Thatcher has the cour-age of her convictions, but they are familiar old formulas that failed be-

fore. She is not innovative. West Germany's Hehmat Kohl can hardly be expected to take any initiative before elections next March. He comes to power as a man of austerity, a trim-mer. France's François Mitterrand dreams large, but he is under intense domestic pressure and preoccupied with holding steady oo his political and economic tightrope. Smaller countries can't get together.

don't, there is another precedent that could ease the way for common action. That is the inspiration provided by the late Jean Monnet, who sired the European Community by poking and nudging leaders together and firing them with his inspiration.

West Germany's Helmut Schmidt could play that role. He is out of office and has said he will not run for chancellor again. But he knows all the players still in the same, and he well players still in the game, and he well knows the issues and the possibilities. The lender-of-last-resort idea is not

new. International Monetary Fund resources are to be enlarged, hopefully by at least 50 percent. Europeans have long been urging U.S. interven-

tion to help stabilize currencies. But this is the first time that the U.S.. Treasury has seen the linkage and in-vited the shaping of a package that could face the gamut of needs.

Still, any one of them could gen-erate the momentum needed. If they don't, there is another precedent that istration is not ready to admit that it must jettison some ideological maxims about government interven-tion and recovery. Still, Europe has been given an ex-

in Mr. Regan's musings and create a new era of partnership. There is no time to lose. Quibhlers and selfish,

#### Mitterrand Discusses Alliance Issues

PARIS — "I don't have bad feelings toward the United States," François Mitterrand said three times in the course of an hour's chat at the Elysee Palace the other day. His unmistakable meaning was that talk of strain between Washington and Paris is exaggerated. Cooperation among the Atlantic allies remains assured.

The Kremlin was Mr. Mitterrand's first theme. The Soviet system tends to count more than the leader, be said, but a succession always offers "a chance to wipe the slate clean of past mistakes." He said he did not expect internal liberalization or an easing up of Soviet assertiveness over Eastern Europe. "The Russians want to maintain their control there."

Two areas where shifts do seem likely, in Mr. Mitterrand's view, are Afghanistan and arms control He said the occupation of Afghanistan had cost the Russians dearly in

men and materiel, and in their relations with the West, China, India and the whole Third World. He could imagine a broader regime in Kabul that might he accepted by India, which he had recently visited, and Pakistan. He thought moves in that direction were being made under UN auspices, and that Moscow was interested. Mr. Mitterrand believes the Rus-

sians are "genuinely worried" by the American military buildup. He said that in order to concentrate on arms control Moscow had recently subordinated several other interests. In that regard he cited the easing of tensions with China and relative inactivity in the Middle East and in Africa. The NATO decision to deploy nuclear-armed Pershing and cruise missiles in Western Europe, he thought, was particularly disturbing to Moscow. "The Pershings can reach Soviet territory in about six minutes." Unlike his predecessor, Valéry Giscard d'Estaing, Mr. Mitterrand has supBy Joseph Kraft

ported deployment of Pershings and cruise missiles unless the Russians agree to wind down their nuclear mis-siles in Europe, especially the SS-20s. He said he thought the Russians, in the present talks in Geneva, were genuinely interested in such a hargain. Precisely what kind of offer they might make he did not want to say. He thought an acceptable outcome would be somewhere between President Brezhnev's proposal for a freeze at 300 SS-20s and the American proposal that the number should go down to zero. He implied that a Soviet reduction of SS-20s in return for an allied agreement not to deploy the Pershings would be all right with

rope if the Russians did not come up with a compromise offer. Mr. Mitterrand cited the Middle East as another area in which French and American policies are in harmony. He pointed to the presence of French troops alongside Americans in Lebanon, and said that cooperation was even easier now that Washington had expressed support for Palestinian rights in the Reagan plan.
On economic issues, he acknow

bum. But in any case France would

support the American position in Eu-

ledged that there have been more difficulties, mentioning with some bitterness the fight about the American effort (which he called "absurd") to block the Soviet gas pipeline. He said France would not participate in fu-ture studies of allied economic dealings with Russia if they involved creating new institutions. "We do not favor an economic NATO." He minimized as a "misunder-

standing" the dispute which flared when France refused to accept President Reagan's assertion that the ending of the pipeline sanctions followed

"an agreement" to tighten economic pressure on Moscow, Mr. Mitterrand said he welcomed the American interest, recently expressed by Treasury Secretary Don-ald Regan, in working with other ad-vanced countries to promote general

economic recovery and to overhaul the international monetary system. Mr. Mitterrand said he had always found Mr. Reagan "likable." He indicated that they rarely spoke in detail about concrete items of business. "I can't fly to Washington every fourth morning," he said. He denied that he felt Mr. Reagan had misled him.

The French leader's chief complaint seemed to be that the Reagan administration did not take France seriously, and sometimes acted as though it was "not an independent Mr. Mitterrand said, "does not authorize you to tell us whether or not we can sell green peas to Russia." Since the French are now closer to

the Germans than ever, Mr. Mitter-rand's relatively friendly attitude means that the Atlantic alliance remains in relatively good working order. There is no Atlantic crisis. But there could have been far more

cooperation. The pity is that the Reagan administration, for doctrinaire reasons, has had a thing about his Socialist beliefs. So while no terrihle damage has yet been done, an opportunity has been missed. Los Angeles Times Syndicate.

Letters intended for publication should be addressed to the editor and contain the writer's signature, name and address. Brief letters receive priority, and letters may be abridged. We cannot acknowledge all letters, but we value the views

of the readers who submit them.

out weapons shipments through its territory to the Alghan resistance. Islamabad is firm in its insistence on two basic Soviet concessions: a on two base source contestions, and workable safeguards, subject to UN monitoring, that would protect the security and property rights of returning refused.

Some bankers, predictably, are already resisting possible moves that would limit their international freewheeling. And the Reagan admin-

traordinary chance to put substance shortsighted interests will be building obstacles to block a bold move. Will the new Ernie Bevin please speak up?

The New York Times.

down, the scenario would provide for indirect talks under UN auspices between kinbul and refugee leaders in order to work out arrangements, "in their broad sense," for return of the refugees that would be acceptable to the refugees. These talks would offer a way for the Russians to transform the regime in Kabul without having to repudiate the 1978 communist

takeover in Kabul directly. Washington is not prepared for the Soviet-leaning regime that would no doubt remain after such a process.

By Selig S. Harrison TEW YORK - Washington finds it useful to keep Moscow in the

position of defendant at the har and

is content to wait until a Soviet withdrawal from Alghanistan can be ex-acted as part of a larger hargain be-

tween the superpowers. But Islamahad, alarmed by the influx of Afghan refugees into Pakistan — they now

number 2.7 million — has been actively cooperating with United Na-

tions mediators to bring about a

Such a settlement would be con-sciously designed to help Moscow save face and to facilitate a Soviet withdrawal without regard to Soviet

The nominal parties to the pro-

jected agreement would be Pakistan,

Alghanistan and Iran, but the Soviet Union, the United States and China would have to endorse it before it

could be implemented. The scenario

under discussion envisions step-by-step Soviet withdrawals, orchestrated with reciprocal steps to seal off the Pakistani and Iranian borders with

Afghanistan and at some stage, to re-

patriate the refugees. As part of this process Pakistan would have to phase

gees. But Pakistan appears to accept the key Soviet condition that the present regime in Kahul remain in

As the UN scenario implicitly as

sumes, non-communist Afghans who would refuse to deal with the Rus-

sians at present might have a change of heart if a UN-guaranteed pullout actually got under way. Moreover, the Russians themselves, once com-

mitted to a complete withdrawal, would be under intensified diplomat-

ic pressure to accept major changes in the regime in Kabul in order to in-duce a majority of the refugees to re-turn and to lay down their arms. After the conflict started to wind

place at the outset of the process.

conduct on other East-West issues.

"regional" sculement.

As for Moscow, there are increas-ing indications that Yuri Andropov's regime, confronted by a continuing stalemate in Afghanistan that entails diplomatic as well as military costs, wants to find out whether a face-saving settlement is actually possible. This assessment gains credence from Moscow's increasing emphasis on the Sino-Soviet dialogue, in which Beijing stresses the importance of a Soviet withdrawal from Afghanistan, Signifily. China has been encoura Pakistan to pursue the UN talks.

Skeptics argue that Moscow's participation in the negotiations is a cynical ploy designed to win legitimacy for the Babrak Karmal regime. They point to new Soviet airfields in Alghanistan as evidence that Moscow has no intentioo of withdrawing. This appraisal can be tested soon enough when the UN undersecretary-general for special political affairs. Diego Cordovez, carries his rough hiseprint of a settlement to Islamabad, Kabul and Tehran early next year.

If it becomes clear that Moscow is not serious, Islamabad should reconsider its position. As matters stand, however, Islamabad is pursuing a commendable policy by placing the onus clearly on Moscow and Kabul for any breakdown in the dialogue.

The writer, a senior associate of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, visited Pakistan in November. He is author of "In Afghanistan's Shadows" and three earlier books on Asian affairs.

## 'In Most Developing Countries You Need More People'

MELBOURNE — John J. Billings devoutly believes that the time is long overdue for all artificial birth control programs to be abolished. He argues that the pill and the intra-uterine device should be outlawed. He says international birth control

projects such as those financed by the United States and the United Nations have caused great traumas in the Third World and amounted to coercion against poor people to reduce their family size."

Overpopulation is oot an immediate problem for mankind and Earth could support 10 times as many peo-ple if 25 percent of its arable land could be cultivated, he asserts. John Billings is no crank. A neuro-

logist hy profession, he has emerged in the last decade as the world's most articulate spokesman against artificial birth control programs. He has been supported by the hierarchy of the Carholic Church. Pope John Paul 11 meets regularly with Dr. Billings and has praised his position.

The Australian physician has won the ear of key members of the Reagan administration and of the U.S. Congress, many of whom are increasingly expressing opposition to current in-ternational efforts in birth control. As a practicing Catholic, Dr. Bill-

ings endorses his church's position

that the only acceptable birth control method is the so-called natural method, which relies on a woman's hiological clock to assess her fertility. But Dr. Billings and his wife, Evelyn, also a physician, have devised a more sophisticated method that they call the "Billings method." Rather than rely on body temperature, it re-

quires the woman to study her vaginal mucus, since the presence of a certain type of mucus is the "ouly reliable" way to assess female fertility. The method calls for sexual abstinence when this mucus is present. "It is not up to a government or

anyone else to impose on people how many children they should have," Dr. Billings said at his modest, plantfilled clinic in East Melbourne. "I am appailed by the fact that so often Third World countries are giv-

en aid by the West oo the basis of accepting sinister birth control pro-grams. In my travels throughout the developing world I find these programs really do have contempt for people who are poor, illiterate, black, with Oriental eyes or whatever." Dr. Billings seems to be acquiring

more and more followers in Australin, the United States and many countries of the Third World. His foundation has set up international beadquarters in Los Angeles and has branches in several countries. He spends three or four months a

year traveling, mostly to developing countries. State governments in India are encouraging clinics to adopt the "Billings method" as the exclusive means of hirth control. In the West Dr. Billings appears to

have locked on to the women's movement, some of whose influential members would like women to have greater control over their bodies and over pharmaceutical systems catering to women's needs. He also draws support from people who are into natural foods and the health movement,

#### By Pranay Gupte

Evelyn Billings's recent book on the Billings method sold more copies in hardback than any previous Autrali-an book on health-related matters. "We are not telling people not to have more kids," her husband said, "That's up to them. But in most developing countries you need more people, not less. I look at children as

a pair of hands, not more mouths to feed. I believe population pressures stimulate economie development." The argument that the best way to ensure a manageable population growth rate is through a faster economic development rate is being debated by demographers. The Brandt report, a milestone in development economics and politics, argues that

although "expanded and more effi-

cient family planning services are needed." such services, in order to be effective, must be accompanied by general economic and social progress. "To the final analysis it is development itself that will provide the most propinious environment for stabilizing the world's population at toler-able levels." the Brandt report says. Steven Sinding, a population ex-

pert at the U.S. Agency for Interna-tional Development in Manila, obiccts: "We have learned that in many settings, enhanced family planning services have made a significant difference concerning birth rates," Dr. Billings believes that under pressure from the pharmaceutical industry and from Western agencies

with vested interests, the emphasis in

developing countries has been far too

much on restricting population

economic growth. The cootroversy, in which he is playing a major role, is likely to go on for a long time. Meanwhile, Dr. Billings and the

general position taken by the Catho-lic Church are starting to have a no-ticeable impact on policy-makers in Western countries that traditionally have given money for population programs in the developing world. In the last decade the West, led by

the United States, is estimated to have poured more than a billion doilars into population programs, mainly in the Third World. The financial commitment of the West is now stagnant, or even declining, largely be cause of the world recession also, increasingly, because of the per-ception of Western policy-makers that a lot of hirth control programs

are questionable in their value and

are inefficiently managed, Proponents of artificial birth congrowth and not enough on promoting trol methods seem wortied that as Dr. Billings gathers more support and more supporters for his method, there will be lessened commitment for their own projects. It is a prospect that delights John Billings, a tall, nattily dressed man with a generally grave manner and a low-key style.

Propagandists for the pharmaceutical industries have cleverly persuad-

ed many people that opposition to their programs represents an attempt by a minority group to impose their morality upon the world, he said. "It is of course exectly the other

way about. The persons who stand to receive financial gain from the birth control programs are seeking to impose their perverted morality upon the rest of the world."

International Herald Tribune.

#### LETTER TO THE EDITOR

'Universal Currency Unit' Regarding "In o Time of Change, a Pica for World Money" by Robert J. Samuelson (1HT, Dec. 8):

Surely there is nothing radical in Ronald McKinnon's idea for a world currency. We had one, namely gold, till the early 1930s.

The main but not the only reason why gold eventually failed in its vital contribution to the financing of world trade was the general shortage of gold. As the supply from the world's mines began to dwindle, many countries, corporations and in-

dividuals began to hoard the precious metal, thus accentuating the shortage.
Within the European Community today we have an artificial base cur-reacy (ECUs) which, considering the perilous state of the European economy, has a remarkably good track record. Perhaps a Universal Currency Unit backed by the dollar, the ECU and gold to the extent of only 10 or 15 percent would be sufficient to finance world trace without putting overdue strain on that bulwark of Western democracy, the dollar.

ANTHONY PHILLIPS. Montreux, Switzerland.

العكذا من الدُّعل

# هكدامن الأحيل

# And M. Nicaraguan Village M. Dander May On Honduran Border To Son House. By Seli Gets Ready for a War deeper inland carry out hit deeper inland carry out hit

ESANTO TOMAS DEL NORTE The church bells will agers the internal and the villagers of the internal arms through the trenches the town square. Within the internal arms the town square. we minutes, 60 peasant women by minutes, ou peasant women, of her agers and men of nondescript who formed the "first alarm" letter of the tocal militia were and manding in formation like trained b sidiers, clasping World War II zechoslovak-made rifles.

Although the "test of readiness" as staged for the benefit of visivalls of this small border village, 25 miles (200 kilometers) north of Per langua, offered evidence that and being halarms were also part of real langua, the language half a mile away, the

arrow Guasaule River marks the ficaragua-Honduras border. This contier, running from the Pacific o fortier, running from the scene fighting that the Nicaraguans ay nas topmonths.

The Sandinist government or the Sandinist government go in poursions and terrorist actions in event months, has stepped up the nilitarization of the northern frontier. On Nov. 4, all five borders were declared a militarization of the northern frontier. The provinces were declared a militarization of the provinces were declared and the provinces were declared and the provinces were declared and the provinces were declar ary emergency zone" and placed 

andscape of low hills that chron into high, wooded mountains, the nihabitants of a string of villages are preparing for full-scale war.

Steps between the Nicaraguans who support the Sandinist government and those who want to overthrow it but on another level, the throw it. But on another level, the conflict also involves the United States and Honduras on one side and Nicaragua and Cuba on the

and Nicaragua
other.
The paramilitary bands of exiled
Nicaraguans bave been getting
indirect help from the Unit-Nicaragnans have been getting some indirect help from the United States, according to U.S. Intelligence officials. And although Honduras has repeatedly declared its ment says it has proof that Honduran troops have provided backup and logicitic support during the example of the control of the says it has proof that Honduran troops have provided backup and logistic support during the ex-

: = ≡iles' raids. The Sandinists on the Nicaragutran side of the border, who were less than four years ago against the dictatorship of Anastasio Somoza, now have East European weapons and perhaps as many as 2,000 Cu-" ---- ban military and security advisers. Virtually every day, government officials said, paramilitary groups crossing the border or already

THE STATE OF .. ನಗರ್ಚಿಗ ಸೆಕ್ಕೆ

deeper inland carry out hit-andrun actions against farms, bridges, vehicles and patrols in the northeast. The purpose of the raids, as stated by militant anti-Sandinists, is both to harass the government

and to draw on discontent and ig-nite an internal uprising.

The efforts of the rebels to gain support are complicated, according to missionaries working in the area, because they are causing ci-vilian deaths and because their reportedly brutal methods remind Nicaraguans of the national guardsmen under the deposed

Somoza regime.

Although the opposition to the Sandinist government abroad is a broad-based coalition including business leaders, supporters of the deceased Somoza and disillusioned former Sandinists, many of the men fighting in the border areas are former members of the defeated national guard.

U.S. Roman Catholic missionar-ies who frequently visit this border region said the raiders had lately been torturing and mutilating captured peasants or Sandinist sympathizers, creating the same terror as in the past.

Such accounts, which are widely reported by the pro-government Nicaragnan news outlets, hurt the anti-Sandinist cause.

But the government clampdown against suspected counterrevolu-tionaries is also creating fear in the countryside, where most of the recent political arrests have been

In a recent interview, Sergio Ramirez Mercado, a member of the governing junta, confirmed that in the north of the country and in the capital people are regu-larly detained. He said that names and details of all prisoners would be published.

At a news conference in November, the chief of state security, Lenin Cerna, said that between August and October, 180 rebels had been captured while the exiles had "kidnapped" 47 Nicaraguans and taken them to Honduras.

The Nicaraguan Human Rights Commission said it had a list of 280 persons arrested by the government for supposed counterrevolutionary activities between March and October.

More than 550 people have re-portedly been killed this year on both sides of the war.

In the last five months, the army says, it has destroyed three rebel camps of more than 100 people each in the thick forests northeast of here. According to an army spokesman, the number of small groups of rebels infiltrating the countryside has grown.



Les Cletheroe, 76, a Falkland Islander, digs out sections of turf

but the bogs are still littered with Argentine mines, six months

## Despite Mines, Falklanders Cut Peat for Fuel

Compiled by Ow Staff From Dispatches

Yemen's prime minister said Tues-

day that the death toll in Mon-

day's earthquake had reached more than 1,000 and that more

than 1,000 people required hospi-

Military transport aircraft joined in rescue operations Tues-day for bundreds of victims feared

trapped from the quake. New

earth tremors shook the country on Tuesday while rescue workers

dug out more bodies from the rub-

ble left by the 40-second earth-

MOSCOW - Soviet farms

achieved satisfactory results from January to November of this year

and industry achieved planned production targets in all of the

country's constituent republics, the

Communist Party newspaper Prav-

da said Tuesday.

Soviet Production Called Satisfactory

talization for injuries.

MANAMA, Bahrain - North

STANLEY, Falkland Islands -Armed with maps of surrounding minefields, dozens of Falkland Islanders have ventured back to their bogs and are cutting peat to save on fuel costs.

Les Halliday, 70, admitted he gulped when he first considered going out to cut peat this year in his bog, which is only 100 yards from a minefield. "But you have to trust them when they say it's okay," he said.

Six months after Britain recaptured this South Atlantic outpost from Argentina, army engineers have cleared thousands of plastic mines and explosives and fenced off minefields, posting big red

warning signs. After walking shoulder-to-shoul-der through cleared areas, the engineers declared about 75 percent of the peat bogs safe. But many of the 1,800 islanders remain wary about venturing out.

"Probably 50 or 60 have come to us to ask about their bog and we tell them if they're clear," said Ma-jor John Quinn, commander of the Royal Engineers squadron.

Sometimes they seem a hit nervous anyway, and then we offer to send an engineer out with them the first time. Usually, they accept. We've made about 24 such trips already," he said.

Many islanders depend on peat for fuel and want to get back to the bogs because of the high cost of substitutes.

After Argentine forces surrendered June 14, the Falklands administration imported coal and kerosene to assist islanders who were running short of peat, mainly because of Argentine pilterage.

The paper reported improve-Despite subsidized prices — £3 (\$4.80) for each 112-pound (51-kiments in the important grain harvest and in the production of sugar

year before going back to their

logram) bag of coal and £29.32 (\$46.91) per 44-gallon (160-liter) drum of kerosene—the cost is still bogs.
"This is really the year to go back and cut," he said. "You can spot anything suspicious in the high compared with peat.
Britain's civil commissioner on the islands, former Governor Sir grass now, but next year, when it's Rex Hunt, has said the administraall overgrown, you won't be able tion cannot afford the present level

Les Cletheroe, 76, one of the oldest peat cutters, is impatient ter of his bog, and two others only with islanders who want to wait a yards away. But there were no

suffering extensive damage and 11 of them leveled. The deaths includ-

the night, the state radio said, "but

The U.S. Geological Survey'

Earthquake Information Center at

Golden, Colorado, recorded Mon-day's quake at 6.0 on the Richter

beets, potatoes and other vegetable

trial production increased by 2.8

percent over the same period last

year and labor productivity in-

Last month, after a visit to Can-

ada by the Soviet agriculture min-

ister, Canadian sources said the

Soviet grain crop was reportedly

60 million metric tons below the

creased by 2 percent.

target of 238 million tons.

crops, milk and eggs. It said indus-

boohy traps, just telephone wires

He said be found signs of an Argentine military bunker in the cen-

laid by the Argentines.

A British soldier has been killed

by a grenade booby trap and nine others, including a captured Ar-gentine soldier, injured in mineclearing since the end of the conflict. But there bave so far been oo casualties among the islanders.

The military prepares new maps of minefields and cleared areas every three weeks.

Toll Exceeds 1,000 in North Yemen Quake

earthquake's epicenter was Marib,

scale of ground motion, capable of Prime Minister Abdul-Karim Iriani said that 1,082 people were causing severe damage.

The North Yemen radio said the confirmed dead, with 142 villages

the ancient capital of the Queen of Shebs and site of an ancient dam ed 250 students who were buried and temple. It said the quake "broke a major rift" in a huge mountain range near Marib. under the rubble of their school-An undisclosed number of mild President Ali Abdullah Saleh tremors hit North Yemen during hurried to the central region of Dhamar, the scene of extensive these were not as barmful as the

devastation, to supervise relief and rescue operations, according to the broadcast, monitored in Bahrain. The Qatar state radio reported that planeloads of relief materials and medical teams were on their

way to North Yemen victims from neighboring countries. The neighboring state of South Yemen, run by a Marxist govern-ment, put aside political differences to declare a three-day mourning period and dispatch a medical re-lief team headed by its health min-

The official Saudi press agency said Palestinian guerrillas also participated in rescue efforts. The guerrillas, members of the Palestine Liberation Organization forces, were evacuated from Beirut

#### Census Figures Reveal provincial assembly has bogged down amid bickering and boycott. In addition, violence since the Oct. 20 assembly election has left more than 30 dead and scores injured,

Catholics May End Up

As Majority in Ulster,

By Jon Nordheimer

New York Times Service
BELFAST — Violence and a deteriorating economy are helping to force so many skilled people to leave Northern Ireland that the province's ability to rebuild may become impaired, according to demographic studies being conducted here.

This is the assessment of some economists, sociologists and others in Northern Ireland who have been examining census data col-lected last year but not yet pub-

The specialists said that the data suggest that, in a break with traditional patterns of emigration from the province, many of those leaving appear to be Protestants who r can afford to depart or have skills that can win them livelihoods

Northern Ireland, with a tong bistory of high unemployment, bas always seen many of its workers go abroad. In the past this usually meant that the rural poor and Roman Catholics left for better opportunioes. Today, according to growing evidence, the trend is toward increasing oumbers of Protestant professionals and students seeking a future away from

If the trend cootinues, the studes suggest, it could lead to a point when Catholics become the major-ity group in Ulster. A significantly nigher Catholic birth rate is already moving the province toward that development, according to demographers. It is estimated that Catholies now represent about 40 percent of the population of 1.5 million, with significantly higher ournbers in the younger age groups. Emigration of poor Cathoics in the past stabilized the ratio between the two religious groups at about 2-1 for decades by offsetting the higher Catholic hirth rate.

The emigrant from Northern Ireland today is more likely to be under 30, single and a Protestant than ever before," said John Simp-son, economic historian at Queens University in Belfast. "Over the past 10 years the oumber of Prot-

stants moving away has shot up."

Because of the social and political past of Northern Ireland, and its pattern of economic development, Protestants have tended to control capital, jobs and educa-

While most of the conclusions on current emigration are based on data obtained last year, there is concern that events last fall have encouraged more and more Protestants to rethink their future here. In quick succession the political initiative to put together an effective while the province's economic woes continue to mount.

Several big textile manufactur-ing failures plus the closing of the DeLorean car plant are removing skilled jobs at a fast clip while the violence, among other things, has been discouraging new investment. "There's oo questioo that Northern Ireland bas a big public image problem overseas," said Tom Gillian, a leader io the nonsectarian Irish Congress of Trade Unions. "New investment has

stopped almost completely. But the government in London, he said, was also contributing to worsening conditions by the closing of several large military opera-tions and the canceling of lucrative government contracts held by Northern Ireland industries. He also said that Britain's membership in the European Community has disproportionally hurt the

The combination of economic and political distress is also plac-ing greater pressure oo both Cath-olic and Protestant families, according to Peter Finlay, a social

There is a commonly held view that Northern Ireland is finished and there is no future for the chil-dren." Mr. Finlay remarked. "With that frame of mind a large section of the population would leave today given an opportunity, and in my opinion that is an atotude that is increasing among the Protestants more than ever be-

#### Sihanouk Official Says Material Aid Is Needed The Associated Press

BANGKOK — A senior official of Prince Norodom Sihanouk's Cambodian resistance faccion said Tuesday that countries friendly to the movement had yet to provide essential material support, leaving many trained guernilas without weapons to fight Vietnamese forces in Cambodia.

Prince Sihanouk heads the smallest of three factions in a coalition of anti-Vietnamese groups, which includes the Khmer Rouge and Son Sann factions. The official, who asked not to be named, said friends promising assistance included Western countries, although their pledges were not spe-cific. The Sihanouk group claims a strength of 5,000 armed men following the receipt of 3.000 Chinese-supplied rifles in March.

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## 'Messiah' Explores Nature of Faith

By Sheridan Morley

I ONDON — Martin Sherman's new play, "Messiah," at the Hampstead Theatre is, like his better-known "Bent," largely conter-known "the cerned with the persecution of the Jewish minority. The setting here, bowever, is not pre-World War II Germany but the Poland of 1665. In that historical setting, Sherman

#### THE LONDON STAGE

has chosen to tell the remarkable story of the coming of Sabbatai Sevi, a Jew of Spanish origin who at 18 became a Sephardic rabbi and was thereafter widely taken to be a latter-day messiah, at least until he was tactless enough to turn Moslem

Sabbatai Sevi is not however the star of Sherman's new and much underrated script. Indeed, he never makes an appearance. Instead we are concerned with one family and specifically one woman who chooses to follow him. Rachel (intelligently and touchingly played hy Maureen Lipman) believes in the coming of a second messiah, because the way things are it is the very least that she and her people

In the aftermath of a Cossack massacre, life for the Jews in Poland has become for oeither the first nor the last time impossible. and the importance of this messiah is oot in who or what he may be but in the alternatives he can offer to an untenable reality.

This much we learn from Rachel

berself, who throughout the evening addresses us and her own personal unseen deity much after the fashion of Tevye in "Fiddler oo the Roof," only without the songs. We also learn that her scarred skin and ghastly teeth have kept her unwed, that she is still guardian of a dumbstruck mother, and that she is thinking of an engagement to an elderly fruit merchant (Clive

It is in fact during their wedding that news is brought of the messi-ah: The aging busband attempts to fly to Jerusalem by jumping off a nearby roof and is killed in the experiment, leaving Rachel free to

set off with his nephew (Jack Klass), to whom she has always been attracted, io search of the great leader, who rapidly restores her mother's speech and ordains

that the eating of pork is no sin.
The messiah is therefore, all in all, a good thing, at least until he turns Moslem and causes the suicide of the devout cephew. But Rachel is left alive and uncaring. So he may not be the messiah, but has he not improved ber life, caused her to travel and fall in love and be able once again to talk to her mother? Was he oot, in other words, some sort of a messiah even if he wasn't the kosher one?

But the play is not a historical or

religious inquiry into the existence of that particular Jewish leader. It is a study of Rachel, of her faith and of her need to believe, and what makes it such a rare theatrical evening is the way that Lipman's performance carries us through some often sketchy writing and abrupt changes of location to bring us back at the end face to face with her own religious doubts. It is a play about the oature of faith, about the existence of an outwardly evident religion neces-sary to all, and most of all it is a play about Rachel coming to terms with an incomprehensible world in which messiahs suddenly go to work for sultans. It's a play about fanaticism, about the narrowness of any orthodox religious belief when compared to the breadth of the buman spirit, and about the cootrast between an unashamedly modern heroine gossiping to us in the audience while also trying to deal with age-old historical and

doctrinal mistakes.

What makes "Messiah" so special, and its unenthusiastic reception by London critics so depressing, is that here for once is a young (American) writer prepared to take on in a two-hour, two-act evening, themes of life and death, religion and bumanity, of the broadest possible scale. That and his talent for good, acid, black jokes continue to make Sherman an admirable if underrated writer, and Ronald Eyre's Hampstead production is a masterpiece of small-stage energy and

#### Alice in Westminster: A Lewis Carroll Tablet

By Graham Heathcote The Associated Press

ONDON — Poets' Corner in Westminster Ahbey is to commomorate Lewis Carroll, who created a knowing little girl named Alice to wander through worlds of make-believe and fantasy in Victorian England.

A memorial stone to the man who wrote "Alice's Adventures in Wonderland and "Through the Looking-Glass" will be unveiled following the evensong service in the abbey on Friday, in the 150th anniversary year of the writer's



sponsors of the memorial, the assertions of some modern writers that Carroll was sexually attracted to little girls cut no ice. John Betjeman, the poet laureate, is among the sponsors who con-vinced the abbey that Carroll is worthy of respect and will enjoy lasting fame.

"We completely disregard that gossip," Lindsay Fulcher, a London librarian and secretary of the Lewis Carroll Society, said. "I see all that as a sensational

ist, post-Freudian view of the man. Anyone who knows anything about the Victorian social structure and Victorian attitudes, knows that children were the symbols of purity, especially in the rigorous high society of Ox-

Carroll, whose real name was Charles Lutwidge Dodgson, was the son of a clergyman and never married. For nearly 30 years he was a mathematics lecturer at Christ Church, Oxford. Alice Liddell, who inspired the Alice of the stories, was the daughter of the college's dean. Carroll was a brilliant photo-grapher of children, as well as

being a mathematician, storyteller, poet and writer on logic. His preference for photographing lit-tle girls, some with not much on, led to speculation in the 1960s that he may have been a secret, if somewhat tame, pervert.
When Carroll began compos-

ing the adventures of his imagi-nary Alice for Alice Liddell on July 4, 1862, they were with her two sisters and a clergyman friend in a rowboat. Carroll was 30 and Alice Liddell was only 7. "Mrs. Liddell gave famous par-ties and rubbed shoulders with royalty. I cannot believe there was any hanky-panky between her daughters and a man in the employment of the university and very much under the dean's eye

and thumb," Fulcher said. "And there is nothing in the letters of Carroll to his family and friends to suggest anything like it. Getting away from smut, the question of a possible roman-



Photographer Dodgson, better known as Lewis Carroll.

tic attachment has yet to be resolved: did Carroll want to marry Alice Liddell or not?

"I think not. He was a born bachelor who delighted in the company of children and, in a

company of children and, in a way, was a child himself."

The Lewis Carroll Society pressed for the abbey memorial for five years. "There is a waiting list. The abbey agreed now because this is the anniversary year and the abbey dean, the Very Rev. Edward Carpenter, will conduct the service." Fulcher said.

Why a Carroll Society?

"After Shakespeare, he is the

"After Shakespeare, he is the most translated writer of English fiction - 20 editions of 'Alice' in the Soviet Union alone. I have it in Norwegian, Gregg shorthand and Esperanto," the librarian

The Oxford Dictionary of Quotations includes 106 sayings from Carroll's poems, stories, rid-dles and letters. like "Curiouser

and curiouser" and "There's nothing like eating hay when you're faint," in the two Alice

The society, founded in 1969 to study his life and work, has 350 members in Britain, France, Japan, Spain and the United States. The Netherlands has its own society and expected in London for the ceremony are the president of the North American Lewis Car-roll Society, David Schafer of Silver Spring, Maryland, And his wife Maxine, the secretary.

Schafer is believed to have the world's largest collection of film material of the Alice stories.

The memorial stone will be in the abbey floor, close to those commemorating Byron, T.S. Eliot and Henry James.

Carroll, born at Daresbury. Cheshire, on Jan. 27, 1832, died at Guildford, Surrey, where he is huried, on Jan. 14, 1898.

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## **Divorced Parents: Holiday Dilemmas**

By Georgia Dullea

New York Tones Service

NEW YORK — Ten-year-old Peter wants a video game for Christmas. His father would like to buy him one, but his mother says absolutely not. Such domestic disagreements emerge every year at this time, and, somehow, couples manage to resolve them. What complicates the holiday for this family and others like it is that Peter's parents are divorced.

Holiday time can be a confusing and painful period for divorced parents and children. It is no wonder that even embattled comples try to postpone their separations until after the first of the year. Despite personal differences, parents want children to have one more Christmas or one more Hanukkah before the family circle is broken.

Sooner or later, however, the parents must grapple with the many questions the holidays pose: Who will be with the children? How will the other parent survive What about presents? And two sets of grandparents? And teen-agers who resent having parents plan their holidays?

In the counseling of divorced parents and their children, professionals have developed a number of approaches to these problems.

Some — but oot all — require a measure of cooperation between

the parties. Take the video-game case. Dr. Richard A. Gardner, a child psychiatrist who cited this example, insists that such issues can be resolved even though the mother and father disagree. The key lies in un-derstanding that divorced parents may set different rules and that

children will respect those rules. One solution, the psychiatrist suggests, would be for the father to buy the game and keep it at home, The mother could then tell Peter: "Your father and I just don't agree. Video games are O.K. once in a while, but I don't want you to get hooked. In my house you can't plug your Atari ioto the TV set."

As for presents, ideally the mother and father would agree on a list of suitable ones and divide the list, which avoids duplication and, worse, competition.

"If one parent is more affluent, he or she would do well to cool it."
Gardner advises. "Presents should oot be used as a lure or as proof of greater affection."

Where will the child spend the holiday? This is less of an issue in Jewish families because, as a mother noted: "Hanukkah is a divorced parent's dream. It runs for eight days." There is only one Christmas Day, though, and separation agreements usually specify where a child will be Dec. 25. This does not necessarily mean the other parent will always honor the agreement or that the child will like the idea.

One Long Island mother told Dr. Liane Leighton, a school psychologist who leads discussion groups for children of divorce, that she might not allow her daughter to visit her

planned. "He's behind on the support money," the mother said. "Why send her down there so he can play

daddy on Christmas? Mindful that bolidays tend to heighten differences between di-vorced parents, Dr. Leighton advised the woman to use a lawyer, oot the child, to get her sup-port payments. She also offered some advice to fathers who do not have custody of their children:

"Sometimes the father wants the kids to celebrate with his girlfriend and her kids. It would be nice if he coold spend some time alone with his own children oo this day so they wouldn't feel they're sharing his love with another child."

Legal contracts seem to fall apart when teen-agers enter the picture. Tecn-agers look forward to being with peers oo holidays, of course, especially when they have been away at school. While they should be expected to put in an appearance at family gatherings, the professionals say, weight should be given to their wishes, and plans

should be flexible. The saddest situation is that of the absent parent, typically the fa-ther, who has chosen or been comalled to drop out of the child's life. The suggestion from the professionals is: Call, write, send a present, communicate in some way with the child despite hostile rela-

tions with the other parent. The professionals also stressed that the presence of both sets of grandparents can be comforting at this time. Said Dr. Lee Saik, a child psychologist: "Every effort should be made to give children contact with the other parent and the grandparents, to give them that warm feeling of tradition and roots

during the holidays." . No amount of advice will make a parent feel good about being sep-arated from a child at holiday

"The first couple of years you feet awful," said Suxanne Jones, director of the Single Family Project in Manhattan. "Uotil you and the children start developing new ways of orlebrating, Christ-mas on Dec. 26, say, or Thanksgiv-ing on Friday, until then the old memories will be very powerful."

### New Breed Of Hotel in N.Y. Debut

NEW YORK — There is a new breed of hotel designed tu provide pleasant homes away from home. Intimate in scale, these es tablishments are familiar to travelers in London and Paris. Often furnished with country antiques and flowery fabrics, the rooms are

more charming thao lavish.

This type of smaller luxury lodging is just making its debut in New York. At least twn are still in the planning stages, but one whose name is the same as its address. 1022 Lexington Avenue, opened last week. It is the project of Ed-ward Safdie, a real-estate entrepreneur who developed and owns the Sonoma Mission Inn in Boyes Springs, California. The hotel consists of four suites; three doubles and a single. The building

dence than a hotel, The spaces are hardly lavish. But with the studio suite at \$4,500, the double suites from \$6,000 in \$6,800 a month, the equivalent of \$1\$0 to \$230 per night, the resi-dence has to offer something special. That something is charm, and charm is something that Safdie seems to know a lot about,

is intended to be more of a resi

Saidie hired Georgina Fairholme, the New York-based English interior decorator, to create the English country feeling that he felt would be right. No. 1022 Lexington Avenue, at the corner of 73d Street, is an 1870s town house that was altered by the architect Michael Wolfman, who had the in-terior gutted. "The only thing that remains is the handrail." he said.

To compensate for the small and, in some cases, strangely shaped rooms. Wolfman exploited some of the building's better features, such as the floor-to-ceiling French windows, most of which overlook a view of 73d Street that

is surprisingly Parisian.

"The thought was to have a place with personality, a home where you can get room service." Safdie said, adding that it is a goal rarely achieved in a commercial design. That there were only four suites helped the decorator create an individualistic look for each.

Each suite has a furnished living room, a well-equipped kitchenette, a computerized telephone that bills calls directly to a guest's business or residence, an answering machine, a remote-control color television set, a stereo system with a choice of cassettes, a fireplace, a skylight, a temperature-controlled shower, fluffy bathrobes and English toilctries. There is no elevator, but a concierge will carry bags up the winding stairs. A butler will take care of laundry.

£17,600 for Harness Ring

The Associated Press LONDON - An bronze object found by a farmer sold for £17,600 (\$28,160) at Sotheby's Monday. The auction house said it was a 1,900-year-old Celtic harness ring.

### U.S. Films in Brief

CAPSULE reviews of films re-cently released in the United States:

Ken Finkleman's "Airplane II" tells the story of the first flight of the hunar shuttle and its odd mixture of passengers, including Julie Hagerty as the air hostess, Robert Hays as the pilot, Lloyd Bridges and Peter Graves, with appearances by William Shatner, Raymond Burr, Chuck Connors and countless others. Vincent Canby of The New York Times says of the film. Even though most of the gags are too familiar or too dumb to be hilarious, "Airplane II" is too goodnatured to be a serious irritant.

According to Janet Maslin of The New York Times, Walter Hill's "48 Hours" is "positively witty and warm-hearted compared with his other work." The film, about a detective (Nick Nolte) who befriends a black convict (Eddie Murohy), has "plenty of vidie Murphy), has "plenty of vi-eious fighting and a staccato, exciting pace," says Maslin.

According to Vincent Canby of The New York Times, Richard Donner's new comedy "The Toy," is "a remake of an especially wit-

less, sunitarly titled, 1979 French comedy" about a business tycoon's spoiled son who is told he can bave anything in his father's department store and decides to take the janitor, who turns out to be a newspaper reporter. The reporter, turned playmate, then teaches the child and his father about "love, hope, charity, good government, responsible journalism, racial tolerance and maybe even nuclear physics."
Says Canby, "My mind wasn't simply wandering during the film - it was ricocheting between the screen and the exit sign."

the story of four members of a high school basketball team (Bruce Dern, Stacy Keach, Martin Sheen and Paul Sorvino) and their coach (Robert Mitchum), at their 25th reunion, is directed by Jason Miller, who adapted it from his Pulicr. who adapted it from his Pul-itter Prize-winning play. The men retive winning the state champion-ship in 1957 but also reveal a lot of secrets (including alcohol, drugs and crooked business deals) about their lives since then. Vincent Can-by of The New York Times says the film. "begins beautifully" but the film. "begins bentifully" but "ends on an upbeat note that de-nics almost everything that has gone on before."



#### **INSIGHTS**

# Dilen Examining the Paradox of Eastern Europe

#### Instability, Unrest Are Fruits of Command Economy Imposed by Stalin

By Michael Dobbs

Washington Post Service

TARSAW — The communist system in
W Eastern Europe rests on two pillars:
silitary conquest and revolution. After liberatlighter conquest and revolution. After interating the region from Nazi occupation in World Fire II, the Kremlin engineered sweeping economic and social changes in order to consolite its own political domination.

It is thus a remarkable paradox that the Societ style model of the command economy,

thich Stalin imagined would help to keep his early acquired empire quiet, has instead be-ome a cause of recurrent instability and social

For all its harshness, Stalin's "revolution for all its harshness, Stalin's "revolution for above" transformed the face of what and to be a predominantly backward part of burope. Homes, roads and factories spring up that of the debris of war. Millions of people migrated from the depressed countryside to the new industrial towns. For three decades, the Soviet bloc boasted some of the highest conomic growth rates in the world.

Yet today the system is viewed widely as a maintenance by the very people it was most designed benefit: the workers. Shortages of food and their basic consumer items are proliferating throughout the Soviet bloc. Privilege and confunction are rampant, despite 35 years of social-time. Young married couples wait an average of 15 years for an apartment of their own. Stand-lards of public health and work safety, the finain concerns of the welfare state, are sloppy

Here lies the background to the recurrent explosions of discontent in Eastern Europe:
East Germany 1953, Hungary 1956, Czechoslovakia 1968, Poland 1956, 1970, 1976 and 1908, rotand 1900, :1977, when 35,000 miners struck for three days against poor living conditions.

#### 'Crises of Capitalism'

For years, the citizens of the people's democracies were encouraged by their rulers to believe that socialism would protect them from the "cyclical crises of capitalism." Now that claim evokes only hollow laughter. Instead,
Poles, Czechoslovaks and Romanians ask · themselves in mock despair: "Have we reached speal communism yet or is this going to get

Growth rates have dwindled to zero all over the Soviet bloc. In the case of Poland, the obvious candidate for economic collapse, industrial production has slumped for four years in suc-cessioo — and is now back somewhere at the -- elevel of the early 1970s.

With the exception of Hungary and Bulgar : :: once rich agricultural region can feed itself. A - net exporter of grain not so long ago, Poland is now a recipient of international food aid.

Czechoslovakia, which used to have the reputation of being the workshop of Central En-rope, has difficulty selling its machine tools to

Rationing, abolished elsewhere in Europe

sooo after the war, has reappeared in Poland, Romania and even parts of Yugoslavia. As o special treat this Christmas, Poles will receive an additional allowance of two pouods (one kilogram) of sugar, a bar of soap and a pound of detergent. Children under the age of 18 are

#### EASTERN EUROPE

Second of a series.

entitled to a couple of lemons and grapefruit when the U.S. Embassy in Warsaw held n public auction of discarded household equip-ment last month, astronomic prices were paid for electric stoves without doors, chairs with-out legs and freezers without lids. As the purchaser of a battered washing machine with no engine explained: "I'll hire an electrician and he'll fix it somehow. Otherwise it means a liveyear wait for a Polish machine."

The shortages have led to n thriving black market that even the imposition of martial law in Poland has done little to check. In Warsaw, a tube of toothpaste sells for four times its official price. A gasoline attendant takes a standard bribe of 500 zlotys (\$6) to fill up a car with unrationed gasoline. A shop assistant makes 1,500 zlotys on every man's suit he sells under the counter. The dollar itself trades on street corners for roughly five times its legal

#### Stalinist Model

The economic chaos creates a climate for social ills such as alcoholism, prostitution and drug addiction that Marxist ideologists often portray as the ballmark of life under capitalsm. At the Victoria-lotercontinental Hotel in Warsaw, guests have to run a gantlet of prosti-tutes between the dining room and the lobby.

Heinrich Machowski studies the economies of the Soviet bloc from the Western side of the Berlin Wall, the symbol of a divided Europe. A leading analyst for the West German Institute for Economic Research, Mr. Machowski bas reached the conclusion that the Stalinist model

of central planning is incapable of pulling Eastern Europe out of its present crisis.

"The communist leaders came to power with nothing to guide them except for the works of Karl Marx," Mr. Machowski said in an interview. "What they created were war economies, which proved very effective in mobilizing re-sources for a limited oumber of priorities, but are unresponsive to changing conditions. In the long run, the Stalinist economic model has proved disastrous for Eastern Europe, which is much more dependent than the Soviet Union on trade with the West."

Mr. Machowski maintains that "the root cause of the Polish economic disaster" is the lack of competitive efficiency. He pointed out that Soviet bloc goods are becoming less at-tractive in Western markets. In 1975, East-West trade accounted for 6 percent of total world trade. Today it amounts to less than 4

A complicating factor mentioned by Mr. Machowski is the energy crisis. Eastern Europe was protected to some extent from the effects of the oil price rises in the early 1970s by guaranteed deliveries of cheap Soviet energy. The price of Soviet oil is, however, gradually catching up with that charged by OPEC—and supply is falling short of demand.

The Soviet bloc's present predicament can be traced back to 1968—and the suppression of the Czechoslovak reform movement known.

of the Czechoslovak reform movement known as the "Prague spring." Traumatized by the that experience, Communist Party leaders drew the conclusion that economic reform carried too many political risks. They decided instead to buy social peace by improving the lot of the ordinary consumer.

#### Anti-Reform Trend

In the short term, the least painful way of increasing consumption was to borrow money from the West. Hord-currency debts of the Soviet bloc rose from a few million dollars in 1968 to a combined total of \$80 billion this

The anti-reform trend of the 1970s was felt even in Hungary, the only Soviet bloc country to have introduced free market mechanisms into the economy successfully. 10 1973, the Hungarian leader, Janos Kadar, was forced to sacrifice some of the most prominent advo-cates of the "New Economic Mechanism" in order to save what he could of their ideas. Among those dropped from the Hungarian Politburo was Rezso Nyers, who had earned the title "father of the Hungarian economic

Interviewed io Budapest, Mr. Nyers was very critical of what he called "the erroneous economic policy" followed in Hungary and

other Soviet bloc conotries in the late 1970s.

The strategy of relying on Western credits without economic reform failed. Experience has shown that credits are not well used in a centralized economy because there is no effi-cient mechanism for allocating resources," Mr. Nyers explained.

Mr. Nyers, who now beads an ecocomic research institute, criticized "the slogan of technocracy" that swept through the Soviet bloc in the 1970s — notably in Poland under Edward

"It was assumed that technology could solve all our problems. This view has now been proved wrong. In order to produce progress, technology must be accompanied by greater democracy and managerial decentralization.

A recent study by Poland's Supreme Board of Control into the purchase of 44 foreign li-censes between 1971 and 1980 concluded that only three were economically justified. The remainder were attributable to the personal whims of Polish leaders, large bribes from Western companies or sheer bureaucratic in-

Mismanagement on Grand Scale

The notion behind buying the licenses was that Polish factories would be able to earn valuable hard currency by selling some of their products to the West. In fact, most of the Polish products turned out to be substandard and unsalable on Western markets, particularly at

carts and hunting rifles to color television sets and cranes - went uncompleted.

Cases of economic mismanagement on the grand scale abound throughout the Soviet bloc. In the 1970s, Romania devoted enormous resources to building a huge oil-processing industry — much of which is lying idle following a forced cutback in oil imports. Romanian motorists now have to wait in line for up to two days to buy gasoline, and street lighting has been reduced to a minimum to save fuel.

Economic failure in Eastern Europe has created a buge extra financial burden for the Soviet Union. Western economists differ on the size of Moscow's annual subsidy to its East European allies, but they all agree that it is increasing yearly.

Soviet trade subsidies to Eastern Europe were estimated at more than \$21 billioo in 1980 by Wharton Econometric Forecasting Associates of Washingtoo. Since then, the Kremlin has had to delve even deeper into its hard-currency reserves in order to help bail out

Along with most other independent experts, Mr. Machowski believes that Eastern Europe ceased being economically profitable to the Soviet Unioo in the late 1950s. It was during this period that the Soviet leaders, under pressure from events in Poland and Hungary. agreed to renegotiate the grossly unfair trading pacts that had been imposed on Eastern Europe by Stalio.

The Soviet Unioo is one of the rare historical examples of an "imperial neuropolis" that exports cheap raw materials to its "colonies"—and is used by them in return as a dumping ground for shoddy industrial goods. This reversal of normal imperial logic has led some observers to predict that, sooner or later, the Kremlin will be forced to look for ways of re-

ducing the economic strain oo its resources. In an interview in early 1980, a Yugoslav Communist Party leader, Alexander Grlickov, forecast major changes in the Soviet bloc. He said he believed that they would come about acefully and gradually, because "the Soviets are lonking for greater economic independence while the satellites are seeking greater political

antonomy."

The premises of Mr. Grlickov's argument are still valid. The Polish crisis has shown, however, that there are limits to the political concessions that the Kremlin is prepared to make for the sake of economic gain, Territorial security is a priority, almost an obsession, that overrides all others

Fortunately for Moscow, the failure of the command economy has had contradictory political effects in Eastern Europe.

On the ooe hand, it has created centrifugal pressures within the Soviet empire by fueling popular unrest with the communist system. On the other, it also has acted as a cobesive force by making individual governments more de-pendent than ever on Soviet subsidies.

Next: Despite three and a half decades of communist rule and many common problems,



Youths find little to do in the quiet streets of Ho Chi Minh City.

## In Ho Chi Minh City, **Poverty and Corruption** Bring Disillusionment

The writer of this story, a Journalist who has government's import-export shops. Money covered Far Eastern affairs for many years, from relatives and friends abroad can be exlast visited Vietnam in July.

#### By Della Denman International Herald Tribune

BANGKOK — In the days when Ho Chi Minh City was called Saigon and every other face on the streets was American, Tuo Mai was a receptionist in a smart travel

Seven years after the Communist takeover, Mai has become a hawker. She squats behind a matchboard tray of cigarettes in the sncky heat of a busy market square, competing with dozens of other unemployed Victnamese. Money sent by relatives abroad enables them to buy foreign eigarettes on the black market. They sell them at a 20-percent

Mai, an intelligent woman who speaks English, sells two packs a day. Her monthly income of about 800 dong (\$80 at the official rate, \$8 at the black market rate) supports her and her elderly parents.

Mai accepts her lot cheerfully because she

expects to receive an exit visa to joio her brother and sister in the United States, once the last few formalities are over.

Life has oot been so kind to Mai's closest frieod. Kim. Kim was a botel waitress before the Communist victory of 1975, and she has not been able to find work since. Her daughter, 20, also unemployed, makes wicker bask-ets that fetch a few dong in a market stall. Her husband, a government driver, and her son, a government clerk, bring in a total of

170 dong a mooth.

The family would be lost without the monthly government rice ration for all state employees. They are allowed 13 kilograms (28.6 pounds), which costs them 2 dong a kilo io a special state shop. But this feeds them for only half the mooth; they have to buy more at 10 dong a kilo in the open mar-ket. They can rarely afford meat or lisb at 30 to 40 doog a kilo.

#### Furniture Sold

Their ration book covers vegetables, salt and kerosene, but Kim said the state shop rarely has these items in stock. We have never had the capital to join the black market dealers," she said. "A packet of imported cigarettes costs 10 dong."

The family's modest house on the outskirts of Ho Chi Minh City is almost bare of furniture; it has nearly all been sold. Their clothes are patched and repatched. Movies are but a memory, and they cannot enjoy the television or radio they bought before "liberation": The sets broke down and they have on money to get them repaired, even if spare parts were available.

The two women's stories illustrate the twotier economy in what was South Vietnam. Vietnamese with relatives overseas and dollars coming in live reasonably well. Those on government salaries barely survive. Many, like Kim's family, dream of leaving the country but lack sponsors abroad or the money to bribe their way ont. "In Saigon you're on the bread line unless you manipulate the sys-

tem," said Mai, .At the black market in oarrow back streets in the shade of the city's dilapidated French colonial buildings, jobless middle-class Vietnamese, lawyers and doctors, try to sell books, porcelain and jewelry to raise the \$1,200 bribe for an exit visa or the \$2,000 cost of a hazardous boat trip across the

South Chino Sea.

They are sandwiched between veteran traders who sold stolen American PX goods in Saigon's war days and oow sell Japanese electrical equipment, cameras, watches and liquor. Most of the things come from the

changed there for imported items, which are resold at 10 times the price. The government encourages the black market to bring in foreign exchange and consumer goods.

#### Lobster on the Menu

The city's few remaining French-style cases and restaurants are patronized by a surprising number of Victoamese, who pay the equivalent of a day's government wages for a beer and a month's government salary for a meal. The customers are officials who have learned to waive any restriction for a price, and former merchants, many Chinese, who bave made small fortunes dealing in foreign currency, contraband and property left

The restaurant owners pay a monthly tax of 5,000 to 6,000 doog. Many of their menus offer lobster, fine French wines and cognac, as if nothing has changed since the days when American money was pouring into South Vietnam.

Outwardly the city has not changed much. It still resembles a seedy French provincial town. But, despite the new breed of opportunists, the old brash self-confidence is gone. In its place is a sad bopelessness.

The deafening Honda motorbikes and cheeky little Renault taxis have disappeared because of gasoline rationing. The only sound along the tree-lined boulevards is the clack of dozens of bicycle wheels and the occasional strident cry of a street hawker.

The raucous neon-lit bars are closed. The prostitutes, cripples and drug addiets have been sent to rehabilitation centers or new economic zones." The only beggars left are urchins clutching baskets of peanuts who crowd around foreigners asking for dollars and old clothes. Many of them are Amerasians who have grown into attractive teen-

Poverty, unemployment and food sbortages have made the southerners resentful of their northern rulers. Northern government officials, used to a spartan existence in Hanoi, regard Ho Chi Minh City as an Aladdin's cave. The southerners see only the re-strictions. They are afraid of the secret police and dare not talk to foreigners or listen to foreign broadcasts; both are illegal. Western publications and pop music are banned. Mail is censored and takes months to arrive.

#### Youth Discontented

Young people in particular feel they bove been denied freedom of choice and a future.
Dr. Duong Quyen Hoa, a former Viet
Cong bealth minister and oow director of a pediatrics bospital, said much of the government's political education was aimed at motivating youth. "But the political messages which roused the peasants before do not work with students," she said. "Young intel-

danger of the regime becoming dogmate.

"Young people are told that socialism is pure, yet they see corruption among government officials from both north and south. Some offenders are punished but the authorities dare not probe ton far for fear of touching the highest raoks."

Dr. Hoa said she could recall the excitement in the city when the war ended and the Communists took over. "In 1975 all that mattered was liberation. Now that is past

and the problems have emerged."

The frustration is accentuated by the huodreds of people who have left Vietnam, and are still leaving, for a better life abroad. "There is no active opposition to the gov-

ernment, but there is indifference and inertia among those impatient with the slow prog-ress." Dr. Hoa said, "Many people are disillusioned with the revolution.

# Zia's U.S. Trip: Playing for Imagery and Influence

By Richard M. Weintranb

. . . . . . WASHINGTON — A small smile played across the face of Mohammed Zie will than as the colonial-garbed ceremonial fife and drum unit stepped out across the White House lawn last week. The president of Pakistan, a lawn last week and through clearly was across the face of Mohammed Zia ulmilitary man through and through, clearly was enjoying his formal welcome to the United

15 in Brief

. . . . . . 203 Off to the side, two Pakistani radio corre-spondents described the scene in Urdu, and a Pakistani television crew recorded every move of General Zia and President Ronald Reagan as they stood side by side on a platform with the graceful curves of the South Portice of the White House as a backdrop.

By the time he met with Mr. Reagan, General Zia already had seen Secretary of State George P. Shultz and a host of other highranking State Department officials, had met with A.W. Clausen, president of the World Bank, and had held forth for an bour and a 2 2 2 1 12 half before more than a thousand Pakistanis now living in Washington . When he left the capital two days later, he

cabinet members and dozens of congressmen, three major meetings with the American media, two formal dinners and a large reception.

He also could point to one formal public agreement between Pakistan and the United States — an accord creating commissions to further exchanges between the two countries in the scientific, commercial and cultural areas.

#### No New Treaties

17. mg 1 har Harry No treaties were signed; no new military or economic assistance programs were established; no major departures in the foreign policies of either country were signaled.

"I can assure you I am departing Washington with a lot of good will and satisfaction," General Zia said as he left for the remainder of his visit to the United States, which was to carry him to New York, Houston, Sacramento

stani comm

Good will, satisfaction, a steady flow of media coverage both in the United States and back home - this is the stuff of the modern state visit. Imagery and influence, a sophisti-cated recognition that few modern-day governments can have their way unencumbered by the facts and images that pour across newspaper and magazine pages and over domestic and international airwaves.

Almost all national leaders who hope to deal effectively with the United States have come to the realization that contacts with the State Department and White House are not enough. Nor can they insulate the bome froot and their own political consensus from foreign influenc-

#### Lessons From Gandhi

With an eye to the successful media blitz of Indira Gandhi, India's prime minister, on her state visit just 4½ months ago, Pakistani officials mounted a parallel campaign.

If there were differences, they were of nuance, reflecting the differing relations the two South Asian countries have with the United States, the perceptions each believed they bad to change or reinforce, and the resources they could bring to bear.

India's relations with the United States have

been strained in recent years, and Mrs. Gandhi's major goal was to re-establish o degree of balance for Indian foreign policy between Washington and Moscow, to try to break the deadlock over the supply of fuel for the Tara-pur reactor and to reinforce the view of India

as a bastion of democracy in the Third World.

There is no doubt also was an unspoken desire to try to offset the revival of the U.S.-Pakistani relationship, which had been reflected in a \$3.2-billion arms and aid agreement just a few months before.

The one major agreement of her visit to Washington was a deal under which the United States would agree that Iodia would turn to France for its onclear fuel, bypassing differ-



Secretary of State George P. Shultz greeted President Mohammed Zia ul-Haq last week when the Pakistani leader arrived at the State Department during his U.S. visit.

media sessions and meetings with local Pakifusal to accept full international safeguards for all its nuclear facilities.

In ber many meetings with the media and congressmen, Mrs. Gandhi played upon her country's democratic heritage, fending off references to her period of emergency rule as an unfortunate but necessary interlude, and she time and again referred to the "traditional friendship and shared values" of the Indian

and American peoples.

In foreign affairs, she questioned why the United States would want to "upset the arms balance" by selling F-16s to Pakistan, not drawing attention to the multibillion-dollar arms purchases her country had made in re-

For Pakistan, the problems were different, as were the resources that could be brought to. bear in the image-making and image-breaking

#### 'Working for Months'

"They know what their problems are and they know how they are going to attack them. They've been working at it for months," said a U.S. official who followed the process closely. The problems, as outlined by the Pakistanis themselves or made clear by the lines of their

argument, were: • The nuclear issue. U.S. experts have believed for some time that Pakistan is trying to develop its own nuclear weapons capability, a

step clearly opposed by the United States. The Pakistani strategy during General Zia's visit emerged very quickly as a good-cop, bad-cop routine. One popular and eloquent Pakistani dialogue. stani diplomat who preceded General Zia by a few days told Washington andiences at a series of social gatherings and press briefings that the ouclear arguments were "old hat."

"We've said we are oot developing a weapon; you say you are not sure. What more can

we say?" the official asked.

General Zia took the high road, drawing on his reputation as a forthright military man who speaks with candor, saying flatly that Pakistan is not and has no intention of developing a

ouclear weapons capacity.

Nowhere was it said that Pakistan might bave embarked on a ouclear weapons program in the past, and put it on hold.

· Democracy or dictatorship. General Zia seized power in o military coup and holds to it without benefit of an electoral mandate, a powinout ocnett of an electoral mandate, a po-litical legacy not inclined to curry favor in a country family rooted in democracy and par-ficularly in o democratically elected Congress that is sitting on \$500 million in aid for the

out year.

General Zia tried in pass off the congressional delay on aid as "a problem for your executive and legislative branches" to work out and said he was not worried about it. Other Pakistani officials admitted that it was a potential problem at home, however, with even sophisticated officials unable to grasp bow a president could not get what he wants from

Congress "if be really wants it."
For General Zia to come to Washingtoo and yet oot get the aid issue ironed out raises ques-tions at home about the wisdom of his policy, not to mention his political clout.

General Zia mounted a multifaceted attack in his meetings with congressmen and the me-dia: hints that a shift to democratic rule is in the offing, appeals to Americans not to be eth-nocentric, reminders of the troubled region in which Pakistan is located and of the lack of 'democratic institutions' in its background.

"I believe in democracy, but our concept of democracy may be different from yours. look at Pakistan through Pakistani eyes, not American eyes, or you may well bave a hazy picture," he told a National Press Club audience.

eral Zia arrived, challenging his listeners and demonstrating that Pakistan will not be pushed around. "Maybe history will show that Western-style democracy was just a brief aber-

ration," the diplomat suggested to one group.

Geocral Zia and his aides worked hard to deflect the entire argument of democratic rule, however, putting stress instead on Pakistan's critical strategie locatioo oo the border of Afghanistan and adjacent to the troubled Gulf. It was an argument designed to appeal to Washington's geopolitical thinkers and was underscored by meetings in Washingtoo and New York with two former secretaries of state -Alexander M. Haig Jr. and Henry A. Kissinger
— and with former President Richard M. Nix-

Self-determination for the people of Afghanistan was one of his consistent themes, leading one critic to ask wby self-determination should be good for Afghans but not for Pakistanis.

· Human rights, a variant of the democratic-rule issue important among liberal members of Congress. With Pakistan in transition to an Islamic system of justice totally alien to Americans, General Zia's case was a hard one to General Zia appealed to what was clearly erceived as an American sense of fair play

before all his audiences, asking for an uoderstanding and tolerance of Islam as a way of life that fundamentally respects burnan digni-ty. Yet, as shown by his response to a question about floggings at the National Press Club, the gulf remains a large one. "You are ill-informed," General Zia said in

response to allegations that floggings leave people mutilated. "We have flogging, but it is a style of flogging designed not to denigrate because Islam" teaches that man must be respected.

At every turn, General Zia and his aides turned the rights argument around to focus oo the estimated 2.8 million Afghan refugees who have poured across the border into Pakistan. How could a country be accused of ignoring basic human rights when it opens its door to so many of its fellow burnan beings in need?

No stone was left unturned, including a timely press conference by Kirk Douglas, the actor, to relate his recent trip to the refugee

· Narcotics. General Zia went on the offensive at every turn, from the White House in Capitol Hill to the media. Pakistan will do its bit to stop the narcotics trade, but the West must show that it is willing to stop its own illicit oproctics trade. He asked particularly why Pakistan should he pressured to stop the growing of poppies when the United States does so little to stop its huge marijuana indus-

Poor farmers grow the poppies as a cash crop, General Zia said, and Pakistan may need some help in finding alternatives for them. When all the dinners and the press conferences were over, the question of whether any

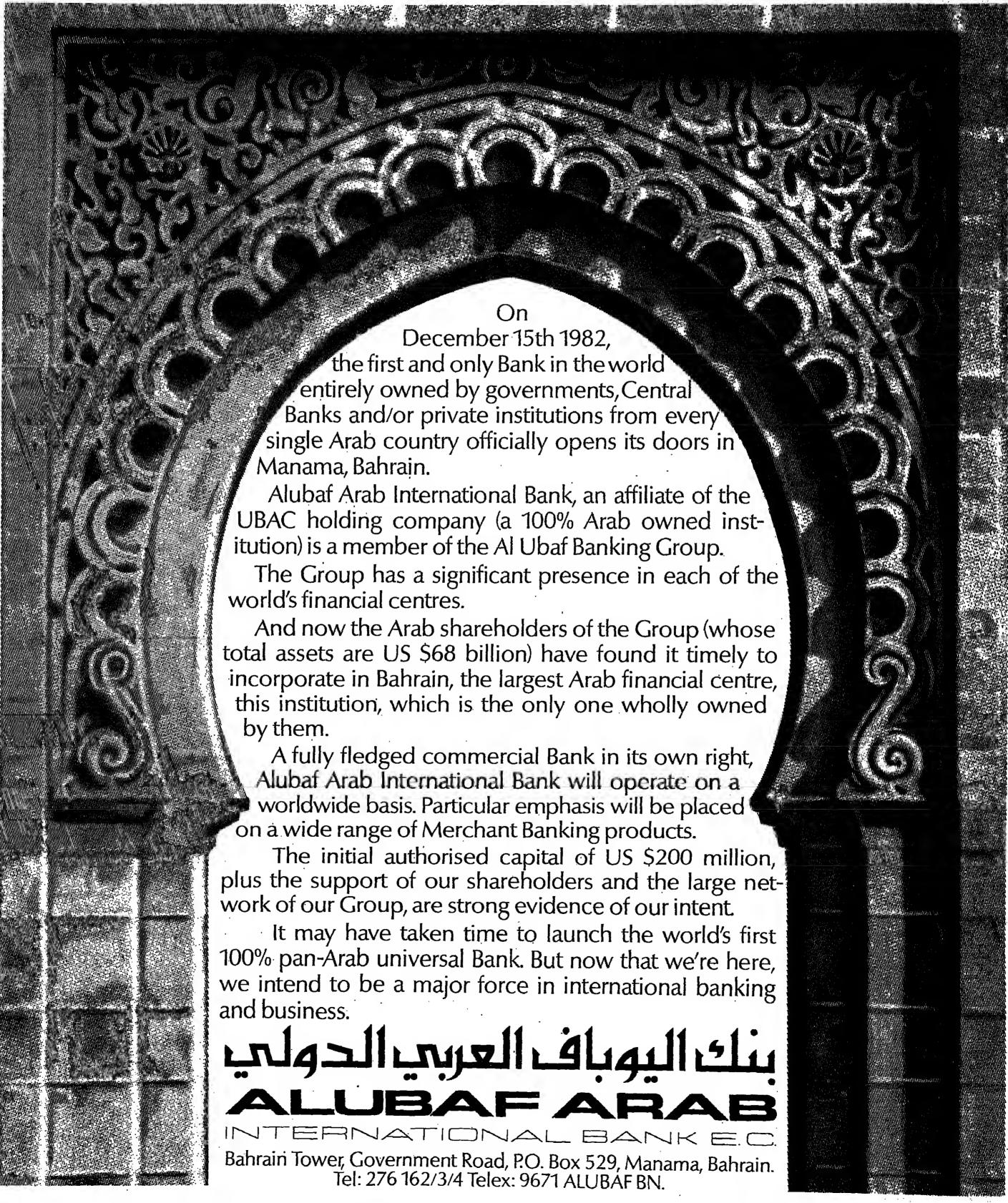
one had changed his mind about Pakistan and its leader remained. And if they had, whether it would make any difference. "His image left a lot to be desired and he did a lot to change that. A lot of these things are inane; they never say anything," said one congressional aide after General Zia's visit to Capitol Hill. "But this time they went right to

it. No one came away thinking there had not

been a real discussion.

"I've seen a lot of these things and he ranks up there with the best of them. "He blunted some of his critics and bolstered some of his supporters. Whether it is enough to change the aid equation, I don't

# December 15<sup>TH.</sup> The whole Arab world launches a unique financial force.



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BUSINESS/FINANCE

#### VEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 15, 1982

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#### **BUSINESS BRIEFS**

#### GC and C. Itoh Win Contract To Build Algeria Gas Pipeline

TOKYO (Renters) — JGC Corp. and C. Itoh & Co. have jointly neived a contract from Algeria's Sonatrach to huild a 198-mile (317-lone-ter) natural gas pipeline between Hassi-Messaoud and Hassi-Messaoud Translation of the contract of the con Mel, JGC said Tuesday.

Mel, JGC said Tuesday. It declined to disclose the cost of the turnkey contract, but industry carries valued it at about 42 billion yen (\$172 million).

JGC said the contract also involves the construction of a compressortation and a 625-mile telcommunications network linking a natural gas eld in Alrar with a gas transport center in Hassi-R'Mel.

JGC said 48-inch steel pipes to be used for the pipeline will be provided by Sonatrach from undisclosed suppliers. The semi-official Exportingort Bank of Japan will provide Sonatrach with credit in finance the

#### Laiwan Power to Issue London Notes

DONDON (Renters) — State-owned Taiwan Power Co. will offer \$100 million of notes here Dec. 16, becoming the first Taiwanese company to see corporate debt instruments in London, company officials said

They said BA Asia, the Hong Kong merchant banking arm of the 19th of America, and Lloyds Bank International will be the lead mana-tal. The seven-year notes, with an option for a three-year extension, will sear interest of 0.25 percentage point over the London interbank offered the interest payments are to be made every six months.

#### Machines Bull Offers Bonds for Stock

PARIS (Reuters) - Cie. des Machines Bull, a subsidiary of Honeywell Bull, said Tuesday that it will offer shareholders one 12-per-em fixed interest rate bond for every 10 shares.

A company statement said the move came amid a general restructur-ing of the French information technology sector, mainly involving the withdrawal of state-owned Saint Gobain, which holds 51 percent of

CMB, from ownership of the company's shares.

The move will allow other shareholders to dispose of their holdings if they wish, the statement said.

#### Lloyd's Council to Appoint Overseer

LONDON (AP) — The new governing council of Lloyd's of London will appoint a full-time chief executive to oversee enforcement of the minimance market's new self-regulations, the council has announced. The decision followed several scandals and investigations at Lloyd's.

After its first meeting last weekend, the council — ordered by Parliament in July and composed for the first time of both internal and external members — issued a statement Monday saying it had reviewed what would have to be done "to prevent any recurrence of abuses such as those which have recently received so much publicity."

#### Company Notes

BRITISH PETROLEUM of Australia will raise 100 million Australian dollars (\$96 million) through a share issue to BP International, a statement by the Australian subsidiary said Tuesday in Melbourne.

THE DUNES Hotel and Country Clob in Las Vegas, Nevada, will be sold to the gaming operators Clifford and Stuart Perlman under an agreement signed by the brothers, assuming they receive licenses from Nevada gaming officials and approval by Dunes stockholders.

SUMITOMO METAL INDUSTRIES and Alleghney Ludium Steel will establish a \$2-million partnership in the United States to sell pure fitanium products in North America, Sumitomo announced Tuesday in

COCKERILL SAMBRE said Tuesday that it is to receive 7.1 billion Belgian francs (\$149 million) of new capital in shares and convertible bonds provided by the government. The funds would be in addition to 5.85 billion francs in advances approved by the government last week in the form of convertible bonds.

#### Terms Set On Loans To Mexico

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
MEXICO CITY — The Mexican debt situation was put into per-spective Tuesday as tough terms were proposed both for the res-cheduling of current loans and for

As recently as March, a Mexican borrower was able in command fairly good terms —a spread of 1/2 percentage point over the London interbank offered rate --- 00 a syndicated loan.

On Tuesday, banking sources said the proposed interest rate for Mexico's \$20-billion debt rescheduling have been set at 1% percentage points over Libor or 1% points over the U.S. prime rate.

A request for the rescheduling

loan was made in telexes to more than 1,400 creditor banks last week and was announced by Finance Minister Jesús Silva Her-20g last Saturday.

Mexico proposed rescheduling the \$20 billion in short-term poblic debt and public-sector loans maturing before the end of 1984 over eight years with a four-year grace period.

The sources said repayments would begin in the first quarter of 1987 and would be in 16 equal quarterly installments. The rescheduling also would carry a one-time fee of 1 percent, they added.

The telex also proposed a new \$5-billion loan for Mexico in 1983, which the sources said would be over six years, with a three-year grace period.

That loan would carry interest of 24 points over Libor or 24 point over the prime, to be choseo in a one-time decision, they said.
The sources said \$1.7 billion of the oew loan would be available

when Mexico begins drawing down the \$3.84 billion the International Monctary Fuod has tentatively agreed to lend. Three further sections of \$1.1 billion would be available as Mcxi-

co drew on further portions of the fMF loan, assuming that its economic performance satisfied the fMF's conditions, the sources said. Repayment of the \$5-billion loan would be in 13 equal quarterly installments beginning on the third anniversary of the signing of

the agreement, they added. The IMF, which is helping coordinate Mexico's debt restructuring, had asked banks for replies by Wednesday, and general approval is expected, the sources said.



A diesel engine made by Sulzer on the test stand. Inset, Peter-Georg Sulzer, chief of the international division.

### Swiss Machine Makers Feel Recession's Chill

By John Tagliabue

New York Times Service
WINTERTHUR, Switzerland — In winter, the chill always settles quickly over Switzerland, rolling down into the valleys from the snow-covered Alps.

This year, though, the winds seem in snap a bit more sharply than usual around the other brick buildings here where Gebruder Sulzer, one of Switzerland's biggest machine manufacturers, as-sembles a vast array of mechanical products ranging from modest pumps to lumbering electric locomotives.

The worldwide recession has spilled into Switzerland, and Sulzer, like other machinery producers in this country, faces a difficult time. Sulzer, which makes marine diesel engines, textile machines and

a bost of other products and has annual sales of 4.4 billion Swiss france (\$1.9 billion), has been burt by the slump in the textile and shipping industries. Four thousand Sulzer employees now work shortened hours, and some of them probably will be laid off. Earlier this year, as earnings sank, Sulzer's policy-setting board,

including representatives of its creditor banks, shulfled management to brace the company for barder times. Other Swiss machine makers are faring little better. At Schindler, the world's second-largest elevator manufacturer (after Otis, a subsidiary of United Technologies), orders have plummeted,

putting hundreds of workers on short hours and threatening jobs.

Dismal results at Brown Boveri, a major producer of industrial equipment, delayed its interim report this year and led the company to try to shed its French subsidiary.

"It's been one of those years you'd like in forget," said Peter-

(Continued on Page ff, Col. 2)

## **NYSE Prices Off Sharply** Despite Fed Rate Move gun to realize that the economi

NEW YORK — Investor con-cern that the Federal Reserve cut its discount rate sooner than it wanted because it is worried that the economy is not recovering caused a sharp selloff on the New York Stock Exchange Tuesday, and prices closed sharply lower.

The Dow Jones industrial average ended the day off 14.90 points at 1,009.38, near its low fur the day. The index rose more than 20 points to 1,045.35 shortly after the

opening.
Losing issues outpaced gainers three in two, as volume rose to 98.4 million shares from Monday's 63.1 million.

In the past few months, the stock market bas rallied whenever a cut in the discount rate was an-

but the Fed's decision after the market closed Monday to trim the rate it charges member banks for loans to 84 percent from 9 percent seems to have had the opposite cf-

"I think what really happened is that people had second thoughts about why the Fed did what it did," said Michael Metz, an analyst with Oppenheimer & Co. He said investors may have be-

and monetary conditions in the United States are still fragile. The market began the day higher and continued rising until around midsession before the re-

"the first response was a knee-jerk reaction," said Monte Gordon of Dreyfus & Co. "Then they began in worry why the Fed did it this at this time."

Analysts said that the Fed cut its rate in 8½ percent, its lowest since mid-1978, because of concern for the economy and for the inter-

national monetary situation. "What it shows is that, io the eyes of the Federal Reserve, we do oot yet have a recovery in the econnmy, and they are moving

again to start the economy," said Allen Sinai of Data Resources, an economic consulting enocern.

"Here's a situation where the Fed is aggressively leading interest rates down," he added.

"It's nice," said David Jones of Aubrey G. Lanstoo & Co. nf New York, "The discount rate is lower and maybe we'll get a recovery."
He added that the move by the Federal Reserve was chiefly a response to international financial problems,

"The dominating influence in this discount rate cut is the inter-national situation," he said. Be-cause other short-term rates should fall as a result of this move, Mr. Jones said about \$1.25 billion will be cut nff the interest oo loans to

the less-developed nations.
But, the country's major banks. which began offering money funds with high interest rates in customers Tuesday, did not lower their prime lending charge and that cooled off the rally.

"The hanks have to figure out where they are as far as reserves are concerned since many people will move out of the certificates of deposit into the money fuods," said Phil Bernstein of Freehling &

Co., Chicago. On the NYSE floor, Pepsico was the most active issue, shedding 6½ in 33%. The company said late Minday that the profit overststement of its foreign bottling unit was \$92.1 million, \$7.1 million more than originally disclosed. Warner Communications was

second, again falling precipitously on concern that it may no longer be the top dog in video games. Af-ter a long delay it finally opened near the close, finishing at 30.

#### **Brazil to Meet With Its Creditors**

By James Poole

RIO DE JANEIRO - Brazil will seek more fureign loans when its officials meet with representatives of commercial banks Mooday in New York, banking officials bere said Tuesday.

Commercial bankers said Brazilian authorities would face tough questioning on the country's financial status at the meeting, amid conflicting newspaper reports and rumors in financial circles about its debt crisis.

Brazil - the world's biggest for-eign borrower, if unofficial estimates of its foreign debt, \$85 bil-. lion to \$29 billion, are accurate will state its case for at least \$4 billion in loans, including \$2.4 bil-lion of short-term financing already agreed upon. Bankers are increasingly con-

cerned over the level of the country's short-term debt, mostly 90-day to 180-day borrowing.

This concern has fueled rumors in international banking circles

The concern has fueled rumors in international banking circles

The concern has fueled rumors in international banking circles.

that Brazil is in deep trouble because its state-owned banks could nnt maintain payments oo short-term loans and finance imports. The central bank issued a state-

ment Monday in clarify its posinnn, confirming reports of the New York meeting but oot disclosing bow moch mooey was under

Brazil has had to resort more to short-term loans in recent weeks as international banks have become reluctant to provide longer-term credits in Latin America. Mexico asked 1,400 foreign

banks last week to reschedule \$20 billion of its \$80-billion external debt. Banking sources in Buenos Aires said Monday that Argenti-na's 11 leading creditor banks had put together an \$8.1-billion credit package as part of a refinancing arrangement to keep Argentina from defaulting on its \$36 billion

pointing response in its request for new short-term loans to bridge the gap in its debt repayment schedule, bankiog sources said.

Brazil is expected by Friday to complete a formal application to the international Monetary Fund for a \$4.5-billion loan. Expected IMF loans totaling \$6 billioo would cover only part of Brazil's ceed for \$18 billion in foreign loans for 1982. But the IMF's willingness to provide the loans was viewed as an incentive for commercial banks to resume lending.

U.S. Presideot Ronald Reagan pledged a \$1,23-billion govern-ment loan during a visit to Brasilia last week. Brazil has also approached the Bank for International Settlements for up to \$1.8 billion of credit.

# BIS Again Asked to Be Lender of Last Resort

By John Tagliabuc

New York Times Service BASEL - In what has become something of a routine exercise this year, central bankers gathered Monday and Tucsday in this Swiss city to discuss a \$1.5-billion loan package to Brazil to help case a severe shortage of cash.

In similar actions earlier this year, the bankers put together short-term credit packages for Hungary and Mexico, after those countries' currency reserves had fallen dangerously low, threatenmg a kind of financial domino effect that some think could have topoled the international monetary

As the worldwide recession has deepened, other countries severely short of cash have lined up. The door on which these hard-pressed countries knock belongs to the Bank for International Scattle-ments a kind of central bankers' Though the BIS's vital role as a

monetary fireman has widened in the recent wave of international debt problems, the essential procedure is not new. The BIS, formed m 1930 to oversee German reparations payments accruing from World War f and to serve as a switchboard for central bank contacts, provided hundreds of militars of dollars to banks in Hundreds gary, Yugoslavia, Spain and other

countries during the international credit crisis in the spring of 1931.

In the 1960s, the BIS approved huge loans to Britain and France cash, shortage after commercial

after balance of payments difficul-ties threatened their currencies. Senior BIS officials say the bank

is a kind of club of central bank huge central bank reserves. The BIS holds a BIS holds a portion of those reserves oo deposit, and invests part of them in money markets. The remainder is used to shore up central banks in countries that are short of cash.

Central bankers lend, now a then, to avoid upsetting the global lending and borrowing octwork whose collapse they fear would catapult the world economy into full-scale depression.

Fritz Lentwiler, the Swiss Central Bank president who is also the current BIS president, reflected that view when he told a meeting of bankers in West Berlin recently that, "the crisis of the 1930s seems to support the view that money supplies are the key to overall eco-

oomic development."
Regardless of whether the ultimate causes of crisis he in the monetary or economic sector, it remains clear that the behavior of monetary officials decisively affects the course of the crisis, once

fn line with that view, BIS cen-

last week by proposals put forth by U.S. Treasury Secretary Donald T. Regan and later amplified by cash shortage after commercial banks withdrew credits for fear of him on a trip to several European nations.

East Bloc payments problems such Mr. Regan said the ad hoc apas those in Poland.
Then in August, the BIS loaned
\$1.25 billion to Mexico. Central proach used to deal with payments problems in several countries this year was inadequate, and he called bankers feared a collapse in Mexifor a new international apparatus, co could threaten other Latin American countries. BfS loans have been for from 60 to 90 days. likely consisting of an early warning system in spot trouble areas early, and a fund in grant quick

Officials here said the central short-term assistance. bankers act only on condition that The proposal met some skeptiindebted countries seek long-term agreements with the International cism at the BIS. "I just doo't know about that," a bank official com-Monetary Fund. The loans in mented. "It might tempt people to imprudence. The nature of the problem seems to demand an ad Hungary, they noted, anticipated that country's joining the IMF last spring. Mexico, too, has received massive aid from the fund, after hoc approach." Some BIS officials acknowlcommitting itself in a severe aust-

edged the potential usefulness of crity program approved by fund beefing up existing IMF facilities, Though approval of the petitions of Hungary and Mexico came smoothly, the heatant response to Yngoslavia, in the view such as the General Arrangement to Borrow, a system under which 10 fund members make resources But Mr. Regan bas argued that of most BIS officials, reflects the the agreement's mechanism, like that of the IMF, is too slow, and growing perception bere of limits

forts.

capacities. Yugoslavia, which has \$12 billion in external debt, requested a three-year, \$500 million loan in September, to gain time to oegotiate a long-term settlement with the IMF and commerical banks. Though Mr. Leutwiler has said the request is still under consideration, the BIS objects to a departure from its practice of granting only short-term loans to nations with

to the bank's crisis management

payments troubles. Brazil is said to be seeking \$1.5 billion in standby loans from the BIS, on which they could draw as needed. The central bankers met Monday afternooo and early Tuesday. BIS officials said the loans to Brazil were discussed, but to an-nouncement was made and they could not say what action, if any,

was taken.
The settlements bank's view of its own limitations was reinforced



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**BEGINNING EQUITIES** 

BIS officials tend to agree.

The issue is that someone has

in give confidence to the banks,"

one official said, ooting that with-out quick central bank aid, private

banks might be tempted to re-

trench their lending in troubled countries, complicating rescue ef-

role in creating the macroecocomic situadoo we now have," a BIS

official said. "They will have to help solve it."

"The banks have played a large

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Estimates of Brazil's 90-day to

180-day foreign debt vary, but several banking sources said \$18 billion was a reasonable guess. The central bank's statement Monday id short-term debt would total \$11 billion at the end of this year.

\* All these bonds having been sold, this announce ment appears as a matter of record unity.

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#### Venezuela Is Said to Plan **Cut in Oil Industry Spending**

CARACAS — The Venezuelan funds to guarantee projects at their overnment is preparing substangovernment is preparing substan-tial cuts in oil industry spending over the next few years in view of reduced income expectations, sen-tor industry sources said Tuesday. The oil industry was due to in-vest a total of \$11 billion in 1983-

85, but this plan has been reviewed because of the poor oil market outlook and last week's government decision to tap the industry's investment funds in help resolve its own budget problems, the sources Finance Minister Arturo Sosa was due to meet Tuesday with Petroleos de Veneznela directors to review investment plans. A final decision is not expected before the oil company's year-end meeting on Dec. 29. Its cash flow possibilines

Were reduced by the government's decision to use oil industry invest-ment reserves to take up \$1.75 billion of public debt bonds. This money will be used to pay government debts with state-owned banks Bandagro, Banco Industrial and Banco de los Trabajadores de Venezuela, in which the state intervened last month.

state intervened last month. With the government making . « Steries: List trisn L full use of the oil company's dollar

reserves, there are insufficient

Substantial cuts are expected in the Orinoco oil belt project. A \$5-billion plan for facilities to up-grade 140,000 barrels of heavy crude a day will be postponed, in-

**CURRENCY RATES** Interbank exchange rates for Dec. 14, excluding bank service charges.

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# Tuesday's NYSE Closing Prices Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

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U.S. to Challenge
Lease by Nabisco

The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — The Justice Department was to file a civil antitrust suit Tuesday challenging the lease by Nabisco Brands of two corn wet-milling plants to Archer-Daniels Midland, the department said Monday.

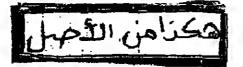
The department said that, before the signing of the lease, which became effective in June for an initial term of 13 years, both companies were major domestic producers of corn wet-milling products, including high-fructose corn syrup, which is used primarily to sweeten soft drinks and other food.

At the time of the lease, only nine companies produced high-fructose corn syrup in the United States, the four largest accounting for 70 percent of U.S. production. Archer-Daniels was the second largest producer and Nabisco third,

William F. Baxter, head of the antitrust division said the state will allow that the state will allow that

william F. Baxter, head of the antitrust divi-sion, said the suit will allege that the lease vio-lated provisions prohibiting contracts that re-strain trade and acquisitions that substantially reduce competition. A deportment spokesman Mark T. Sheehan, said the division's investigation began shortly after the lease was signed.

Herald sen Tribune Incisive. In depth. International



## J.S. Steel Lowers Prices by 20% For Most of Its Tubular Products

PITTSBURGH — U.S. Steel orp., saying imported tubular oducts have "seriously threatsed the industrial base of the nited States." Tuesday cut its sees for tubular products by an erage of 20 percent.

The price cut applies to about 60 great of U.S. Steel's tubular address, including reamless of annity and seamless standard and e pipe products, according to

ons by oil, gas, chemical and con-uction companies, which are the ggest users of these products."

U.S. Steel said imports of mbuproducts during the first nine on this of 1982 threatened the S. industrial economy. The com-iny said foreign producers have then 55 percent of the U.S. tubumarket this year.

In Washington, meanwhile, arces said Monday that the U.S. bel industry, after fretting for onths over an alleged "secret reement" limiting Japanese steel ipments to Europe and diverting em to the United States, will anmnce "a major new action relatto imports" this week.

The sources indicated that the ove would be a petition alleging the existence of the agreement and insequent damages to the U.S. el market, filed with U.S. Trade epresentative William Brock.

#### Srundig, Philips ay VCRs Dumped

BRUSSELS - Grundig of West termany and Philips of the letherlands, the makers of the V-1990 video recorder, have lodged a anti-dumping complaint with e European Community against panese video manufacturers, ofcials said Tuesday.

The complaint, also lodged by 2000 distributors, said that the corder, introduced in 1980, was all received but that in 1982 Japnese companies launched what he complaint called an offensive push the V-2000 from the mar-

The companies and distributors hid that Japanese prices for recor-ers sold in the EC fell by 60 perent in a year, bringing them be-in production prices in Japan, and that the market share of the EVest European producers fell by O percent and is continuing to de-

U.S. Steel's chairman, David Roderick, scheduled to announce the industry action Wednesday, said at a Senate Steel Caucus hearing in October that the industry would file such a complaint.

At the time, he maintained that Japanese and Europeans signed an agreement four years ago putting a two-million-ton ceiling on Japanese steel exports to Europe. He said the excess Japanese production was being diverted to the United States.

"We believe that relief is appro-priate," he said at the Oct. 25 hear-

Earlier that month, Senator John Heinz, a Republican from charged that docu-Pennsylvania, charged that docu-ments at the State Department proved the existence of the secret agreement. "We've caught them red-handed," he said at an Oct. 4 briefing. "That agreement is wrong and illegal under every standard of international law."

The steel industry filed a similar petition in 1976, but it was dismissed for lack of evidence in 1978 by Robert Strauss, then trade representative.

"If they're doing it again, I assume it's because they've uncov-

ered enough evidence to make it stick," said Bill Reinsch, chief legislative assistant to Senator Heinz Threat by Broken Hill

Broken Hill Propriety will pull out of steelmaking within five years unless the government pro-vides protection from imports, Reuters quoted BHP's managing director, Brian Loton, as saying

Tuesday in Sydney.

He told an Industries Assistance Commission examining the steel industry that the company must be guaranteed 85 percent of the do-mestic market if it is to keep its steel division viable.

BHP is Australia's only raw steel maker and its principal producer of steel products.

The government last August refused a BHP request for additional protection against steel imports, particularly from Japan and South Korea, and maintained tariffs and other restrictions at existing levels.
In late September, BHP an-

nounced plans for streamlining its steel plants, with the loss of some 3,000 jobs, in an effort to minimize costs in a division that reported a loss, its first, in the year ended May 31.



FRENCH BUSINESS WOES - Hubert Clément burst into tears Tuesday after be made a speech outlining the problems his small business faces. More than 20,000 heads of French companies gathered near Paris for a rally over the plight of businesses under the Socialist government.

### Swiss Machine Makers Feel Recession's Chill

(Continued from Page 9)

Georg Sulzer, the 38-year-old chief of Sulzer's international division. His father, Georg Sulzer, 72, stepped down as chairman last May to make room for younger

According to industry analysts, the Sulzer company's problems are typical of the Swiss machine-building industry, which is highly auto-mated and specialized as a result of its tradition of technical refine-

Over the years, the industry has attracted customers needing par-ticular items such as the highspeed looms that Sulzer and others make, the specialized elevators and industrial transport systems built by companies such as Schindler the precise watch-making equipment turned out by several small, family-owned enterprises.

Today the machinery industry ships about two-thirds of its goods abroad. Nearly 95 percent of Swiss textile machines, the product with the biggest volume, are exported.

The industry accounts for al-most half of Swiss exports and roughly 20 percent of its gross national product, while its companies employ 14 percent of the country's total labor force.

In the past, the machinery industry has shown considerable resilience, which in turn has helped

keep Switzerland's whole economy relatively stable. When the de-mand for diesel power stations in Nigeria slumped, orders for airconditioning systems from Brazil revived. Or when shipments of fine mechanical instruments to West Germany and France fell, deliveries of loams to the United States took up the slack.

The specialized products have meant high profit margins, and conservative financing cushioned the industry against adversity.

"They had a policy of squirreling reserves that often evoked puzzlement abroad," said Ernst Horat, an economist at the Association of Swiss Machinery Manufacturers in Zurich. "But it meant that the crises of the 1970s were bridged without much impact on jobs. We've always stood in a draft, so we've become pretty resistant to colds."

With Europe's recession in its third year, however, that immunity appears to be cracking. In the end, analysts said, the Swiss are largely dependent on export markets they cannot control.

"It's like the Concorde," a Zurich analyst said, "High technology — but increasingly unprofitable."

For one thing, the Swiss suffered inroads on their exclusivity. As Asian manufacturers, led by the

Japanese, flooded Western markets with less expensive, standardized machinery, competitors from West Germany, Italy or the United States challenged the Swiss for orders for custom machinery.

In addition, the Swiss contend they are losing an unfair battle for financing against countries that, unlike Switzerland, subsidize export credits. Pierre Bourgeaud, the 48-year-old executive who succeeded Georg Sulzer as head of the company last May, told a group of economists in Zurich recently that Sulzer diesels built at a French

export credit subsidies.
"I cannot avoid the impression," he said, "that the only free competition left is among nationalized and partly nationalized banks. And the greater the debt of the exporting country, the more it flour-

subsidiary cost an overseas buyer

25 percent less because of French

To reverse the slide, Sulzer, like many other Swiss companies, has begun to streamline its operations. cutting management jobs to reduce costs and shaking out product lines to concentrate on profitable

"When you've lived through some fat years, you get paucehy," Mr. Sulzer commented. "You put on pounds. Well, it's time to get

Whatever measures they take, however, most Swiss executives are watching the United States, hoping a revival there will lift world trade and revive stagnant export

markets. "Never before has Europe been so dependent on the United States to act as a locomotive," Mr. Sulzer

■ Unemployment Rises

The government said Tuesday that the Swiss unemployment rate rose by one-fifth last month, with the number of jobless reaching 0.7 percent of the work force, or 20,349, The Associated Press re-ported from Bern. It was Switzerland's worst unemployment figure since February 1977.

There were 16,185 persons drawing unemployment benefits in October. Io November 1981, unemployment came to 0,2 percent. Officials blamed the rise on the worsening economy.

#### Turkish Banks Cut Rates

The Associated Press ANKARA — Turkey's leading banks agreed informally Tuesday to reduce interest rates paid on one-year time deposits from 50 percent to 45 percent. The rate is to be 40 percent for six-month de-

#### To Receive Major Loan By Alan Riding

Nicaragua

New York Times Service

MANAGUA - A group of foreign banks has agreed to grant Ni-caragua \$25 million to \$30 million in short-term trade credits as part of an arrangement to meet a \$40million interest payment due Fri-day on Nicaragua's debt, accord-

ing to Nicaraguan officials.
The credit, the first significant commercial bank loan to Nicaragua since the 1979 Sandinist revolution, was negotiated last week with Bank of America and several other Western banks, the officials said Monday.

"We've always said we were going to pay," a senior official said, "and we will pay, but this loan makes it easier." The official, who asked not to be identified, said that without the loan Nicaragua would not have been able to make Friday's payment. But he added that, even if the loan money is not in hand by then, Nicaragua will still pay on time.

Nicaraguan government offi-cials have attached great impor-tance to the loan. It comes at a time of tense relations between the United States and the Sandinist government Officials in Managua have charged the Reagan administration with trying to block new credit to Nicaragua, not only from private banks but from such multilateral institutions as the Inter-American Development Bank.

The frantic negotiations in New York that preceded the loan agreement underlined the seriousness of Nicaragua's foreign exchange shortage, which has been brought on by domestic economic and political uncertainty and by the low price of the country's principal ag-ricultural exports on world mar-

Just weeks ago, foreign bankers were predicting that Nicaragua would be unable to make this second interest payment under a timetable worked out with creditors in the United States, Western Europe and Japan when its \$580million commercial bank debt was renegotiated in December 1980.

"We have suggested that it might be occessary to adjust payment in accordance with the potential of the Nicaraguan economy, and that Nicaragua's ability to pay depends on the international aid that it receives," Luis Enrique Figueroa, the president of the cen-tral bank, cautioned last month.

The Sandinists inherited a \$1.6billion foreign debt from the deposed Somoza government, and debt has increased by \$1.3 billion because of an influx of funds from multilateral agencies as well as government-to-government loans and trade credits.

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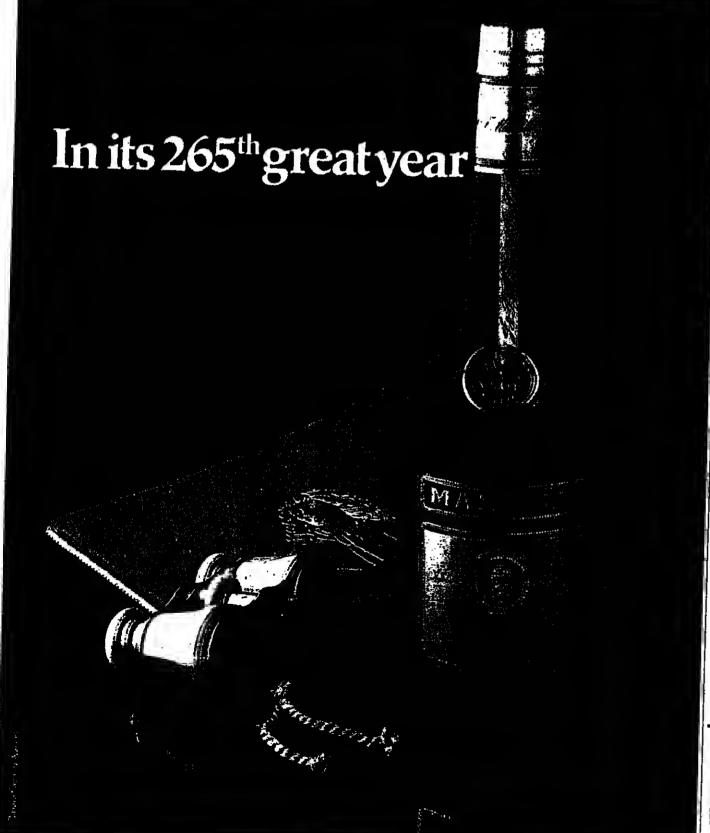
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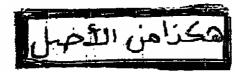
Norwegian Prices Risc The Associated Press

OSLO - Norway's wholesale price index rose I percent in No-vember from October, the Central Bureau of Statistics said Tuesday, The year-on-year November one wis 7.3 percent. The burean also said the November industrial production price index was up 0.9 per cent from October and 10.6 per cent from November 1981.

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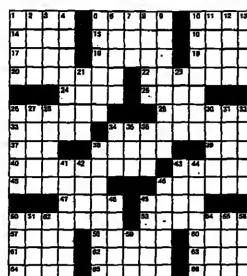
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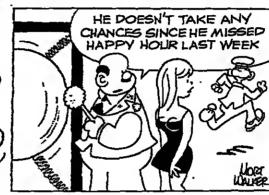










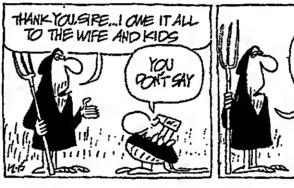














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Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon. (Answers tomorrow)

Jumbles: LINGO TAFFY BALSAM CAMPER Answer: Pointed in one direction and headed in the other—A NAIL

Imprime par Offprint, 73 rue de l'Evangile, 75018 Paris















C'HON, JOEY. THEY'RE NOT ALL SANTA CLAUS! THIS GUY'S A RERUN FROM LAST YEAR !"

#### **BOOKS**

THE PAPERS OF ULYSSES S. GRANT

Vols. 9 and 10 Edited by John Y. Simon. Vol. 9, 700 pp; Vol. 10, 618 pp.

Each volume, \$40. ULYSSES S. GRANT

Essays and Documents Edited by David L. Wilson and John Y. Simon. 145 pp. \$13.95.

Southern Illinois University Press. P.O. Box 3697. Curbondale, IIL 62901.

PERSONAL MEMOTRS OF U.S. GRANT

Introduction by William S. McFeely, critical notes by E. B. Long. 608 pp. One-volume paperback, \$10.95. Da Capo Press, 233 Spring Street, New York, N.Y. 10013.

Reviewed by Herbert Mitgang

MEMOIRS have become one of the major sources of income for a president leaving the Oval Off-ice. The day after departing Washington, researchers get busy on "person-al" papers that have been carted away from the White House, the wordprocessors go into action to fulfill book contracts that have been auctioned, and deals for various publication rights are made from New York 10 Frankfurt.

The current practice contrasts with the era when presidential papers were scattered, when they were considered more a matter for public archivists than private publishers, when not every president was considered a writer and when the assessment of a chief executive awaited the passage of time and the breadth of biographers.

Among the notable exceptions were Theodore Roosevelt, Woodrow Wil-soo and John F. Kennedy, who pro-duced books before becoming president. Probably the best writer who ever lived in the White House, Abraham Lincolu, never wrote a book, although he carefully corrected the proofs of a collection of his debates.

The great exception in the last century was Ulysses S. Grant, who had a dramatic career to cover as general and president. His struggle to write the "Personal Memoirs" of U. S. Grant" is familiar: In 1884, broke and knowing he had cancer, he wrote two volumes in less than a year, completing work on the galleys only a week before his death, Mark Twain helped to publish the memoirs and had a financial stake in their success; eventually. Julia Grant, his widow, received more than \$400,000 in royalties. The memoirs — which Twain called

the best of any general's since Caesar - have just appeared in an una-bridged one-volume edition with an introduction by William S, McFeely and notes by the late E.B. Long, one of the most respected of the Civil War scholars.
McFeely, who won the Pulitzer

Prize last year for his own "Grant; A-Biography points out that, while Grant said virtually nothing about his troubled presidency, he was strong and even-hooded about his role in the Mexican War and the Civil War.

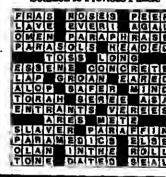
Students of American history should be pleased that, despite threats to curtail federal support, more presidential documents are being published by university presses. Among them are the Grant papers. Vols. 9 and 10 cover the crucial mooths to 1863 and 1864 when major Civil Wat battles were fought and command decisions were made in Washington rec-ognizing Grant as the sledgehammer the Union needed.

The Grant papers go beyond miliparticularly . late to the 1864 campaign for the pres-

idency in the midst of the war.
Politicians who hoped to defeat Lincoln — and many Republicans thought that he didn't stand a chance for the nomination in the war-weary, divided North - believed that they could win with Grant, the hero of Vicksburg and Chattanooga. But Grant's most carefully composed letters discouraged his own nomination.

To the chairman of the Democratic convention committee who wanted to put his name forward, he wrote in De-cember 1863: "I do not know of any-thing I have ever done or said which would indicate that I could be a candidate for any office. I shall cootinue to do my duty, so long as permitted to remain in the Army, supporting what-ever administration may be in power, in their endeavor to suppress the re-bellion and maintain national unity. I am not 'in the field' and cannot allow my name to be used before the con-

Solution to Previous Puzzle





Ulysses S. Grant .

The editor of these papers, John Y. Simon, writes, "As usual, Grant meant what he said: he was a soldier who wanted the opportunity to fulfill his responsibility." The controversial issue of putting

anti

former sloves into Union blue emerges in the papers. The black soldier's desire to fight for freedom in a combat role is among the most underplayed themes in Civil War books.

After the Emancipation Proclama-tion, Lincolo proposed that "colored troops" should be encouraged to enist. Grant responded enthusiastically: "By arming the Negro we have added a powerful ally. They will make good soldiers and taking them from the es-emy weakens him in the same proportion they strengthen us. I am therefore most decidedly in favor of pushing

this policy." These original documents, and a smaller book of essays edited by Simon and David L. Wilson, show Grant's large vision as a commanding general in a two-front war. His singlemindedness about the need to defeat the rebellion on the battlefield to save the country was matched only by his commander in chief in the White

Herbert Mitgang is on the staff of The New York Times,

#### BEST SELLERS

The New York Times This lot is based on reports from more than 1,400 bookstores throughout the United States. Weeks on list are not necessarily consecutive

74		ı.
Wes		
1	SPACE by James A. Michener	
2	2010: ODYSSEY TWO, by Arthur	
_	C. Clarke	
,	ET. THE EXTRA TERRES	
	TRIAL STORY-BOOK, by	
	William Kotzwinkle.	
•	FOUNDATION'S EDGE. by	
_	Isaac Asimov	
- 5	THE VALLEY OF HORSES, by	

Jean M. Aud.
MASTER OF THE GAME by
Sidney Sheldon MISTRAL'S DAUGHTER, by Judith Krantz DIFFERENT SEASONS, by

Stephen King DEADEYE DICK, by Kurt CROSSINGS, by Danielle Steel ... LIFE: THE UNIVERSE AND. EVERYTHING, by Dauglas-Adams ... LIFE SENTENCES, by Elizabeth

Guest 13
15 MAX, by Howard Fast 14 NONFICTION

Carrier MEGATRENDS, by John Naisbitt.

LIVING. LOVING AND
LIVING. LOVING AND
LEARNING by Leo Bescapia.

WHEN BAD THINGS HAPPEN
TO GOOD PEOPLE by Harold S.

Kusheer.

TO GOOD PEOPLE, by Harold S.
Kushaer

LIFE EXTENSION, by Durk
Pearson and Sandy Shaw.

B. GROWING UP, by Russell Baker.

B. THE FALL OF FREDDIE THE
LEAF, by Leo Buscagliz.

THE ONE MINUTE MANAGER, by Keneth Blanchard
and Spenser Johnson.

A LIOHT IN THE ATTIC, by
Shel Silversiem.

HAVING IT ALL, by Helen
Gustey Bruws.

JANE FONDA'S WORKOUT
BOOK FOR FREGNANCY,
BIRTH AND RECOVERY, by
Femmy Delivier.

ATLANTIC HIGH, by William
Buckley Ir.

MIRACLE AT MIDWAY, by
Gordon W. Prange.

Mariante.

#### **BRIDGE**

By Alan Truscott

NORTH-SOUTH reached a good six-diamond contract on the di-

The bidding followed a natural course, and included several controlshowing cue-bids. The two-club bid by North was a device often referred to, misleadingly, as "fourth-suit forcing." The fourth suit is forcing in virtually all natural styles, but the modern habit is to use it as a waiting bid unrelated to the length or strength in the fourth suit. "Fourth suit artificial" would be a better term.

There was more than one way to make the slam, but declarer found the best way. After winning the club lead in dummy be led to the heart ace, en-tered dummy with a trump to the jack and ruffed a heart. He then led a low spade to the jack, permitting East 10 score his king. Dummy won the club return and another heart was ruffed.

Another trump to the queen permit-ted a ruff of the last heart with the trump ace. Finally a club was ruffed and the diamond king drew the miss-ing trump. The A-Q of spades scored the last two tricks to make the slam.

Declarer knew that he was risking an opposing ruff in the event of a very bad break in one of the black suit. But he also knew that the relative silence of East-West in the bidding diarinished the chance of such a misfortune.

NORTH 4186 V10742 ◆AK ◆AK WEST EAST **4** 1032 QK1988 **♥Q53** 

**♣**Q76543 SOUTH (D) AAQ94 AA9878 ♣J102

Neither side was vulnerable. The Past Past Dbl. Past 10

Pass Pass Page 5.0 Pass Pass

West led the chib nine.

## Stenmark Winner in Slalom

Third Fren International

Courage of Sweden in Mahre of the United States

and by winning a men's sla-

**有实验证实验证**多的的证据。

sesday by winning in roc here.
Stemmark, who reigned as cmp ampion from 1977 to 1979, won per picking up the half-second be eded to move up from a first-run th place. th place. Stenmark's winning time was I

mute 42.12 seconds through a gate course that dropped 190 sters (627 (eet). Stig Strand, Stemark's teammate the Swedish team, was second

Defending cup champion Mahre nid only manage a third in his st race of the season by turning a time of 1:42.86. Mahre's twin other Steve was fourth in 13.36, ahead of Yugoslav Bojan who finished with a 1:43.90

That problems with ice on the enmark said after his was sliding a lot and it was

no to keep the skis going in a

Phil Mahre was not especially disheartened his third place. "It's just the first race of a long season,"

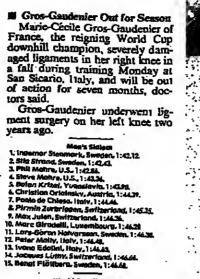
"I'm not complaining. It's still a good way to start." Stenmark's victory lifted him into third place in the cup stand-ings with 25 points. Swiss downhill specialist Peter Müller leads with

First-heat leader Andreas Wenzel of Lichtenstein suffered under the icy conditions when his skis caught a gate during the second run and sent him off the course. Only seconds before, Wenzel had elocked the day's fastest intermediate time and looked to be on his way to a top placing.

"It was just an error," said Wen-zel, the 1980 Olympic giant slalom silver medalist. "I was a bit stu-

Tuesday's race was beld under a cloudless sky. Courmayeur has es-caped the lack of snow that has forced rescheduling of several cup races so far this season.

The mens' circuit now moves to Val Gardena for a pair of weekend downhill races.



هكذامن الأجهل

World Cup Steedings

1. Peter Muller, Switzerlond, 40 points.

2. Horri Welruther, Austria, 33.

3. Searmork, 25.

4. Zurbrissen, 22.

5. Strond, Peter Luscher, Switzerlond, and Franz Klenther, Austria, 26.

8. Krizel, 18.

9. Orlolasky, 16.

10. Phil Mohre, 15.



Ingemar Stenmark

## Landaluce: Two Years and a Cloud of Memories

- Las Angeles Times Service

LOS ANGELES - Horse train-(and I don't care how many reenings of "National Velvet" or My Friend Flicka you've seen) not notoriously sentimental

They hardly even mention them name. That mare of Mr. coper's, they may say of a stunand creature that has just won her at 10 races. I'll bet Sam Hildreth and to refer to Man O' War as that hig of chestnut of Sam Rid- of horses.

Even the bettors resist personalfing their favorites. "I bet the bot-m horse," they'll say, or, "I bet m horse," they'll say, or, "I bet include a Citation. Even Steic entry" - even if the entry were hen Foster bet on "the bobtailed ag" and somebody "bet on the

That's why a lot of us were nprised at the way Wayne Lukas iked about a 2-year-old filly he
id in his barn. He sounded like a
ligh-schooler describing his first
are. You wondered if he went round feeding her sugar or taking 1 Wisconsin. er picture to show the folks back night.

BEST Florses in his time. He had also nined a lot of good ones. He had odex, a Preakness winner, and

"Black Beauty." He knows horses can kick and bite and spit the bit and spook at shadows and throw riders and refuse at the starting gate. He knows they can be spoiled children, resentful and none too

But oot Landaluce, Lukas would were human, she'd be president. seen. She was the Babe Didrikson

Lukas worked her out in the early morning before the clockers were wide awake. Then be put ber away in a hurry. She wasn't an animal, she was a star. She won every race she was ever in.

seem as if they were in another race. "She's so fast," her exercise boy boasted, "some day, they'll en-ter her in the fifth race, and she'll win the fourth." Her regular rider, Lafitt Pincay, used to say they should put her in a bank vault at

Landaluce, named after a Spanish estate owner who had been host to the owners, was a national treasure, like Lincoln's Bible or the S.S. Constitution. And no one ever crimgna, for examples. So Lukas called her "that bay filly of Lu-evasn't playing a scene out of kas'." Everybody loved Lucy.

The horse establishment is year-old, Secretariat, has ever won tougher to convince. They bad that award.

> poignancy. You wooder bow many Man O' Wars, how many Babe Ruths or Jesse Owenses, were struck down oo the thresholds of great careers. Landaluce probably will not be camed borse of the year; to my knowledge, oo borse has ever won the award posthu-

Who will remember a horse snuffed out in the prime of its career? Well, Ruffian lies buried in the backstretch at Belmont Park. Everyone remembers the undefeated Ruffian, who at 3 swept the Triple Crown for fillies after winniog five times as a 2-year-old by an average margin of nine lengths. Landaluce won five times by the same average at the same age.

The Eclipse Award as 2-year-old of the year will doubtless go to Landaluce. To be sure, it will make little difference to ber, but it will make a great deal of difference to Wayne Lukas, who had expected to take ber to the ball in 1983 - to Up to that point, she had been a the Kentucky Derby, the Preakcandidate for the Eclipse Award as ness and the Belmont, after which horse of the year, the Heisman she might have been named horse Trophy of horsedom. Only one 2- of the half-century.

climination event that bas replaced

## U.S. May Use Child's-Play Ploy for Cup third of Spaio's estimated spend-ing, sound derisory. Colombia budgeted for £25 million, and fled when revised estimates topped

£180 million

There is the typical Latin Americao raceor betweeo João Havelange, president of FIFA, and Giulite Coutinho, president of the Brazilian Football Confederation,

but when Havelange raises doubts

about the stadiums it sounds like

nothing compared to America's shortage of grass pitches, the mul-

uple use of stadiums for baseball and football as well as soccer and

fields that are 53 yards wide com-pared with the FIFA-regulation 75.

perhaps, is his observation that Spain mobilized 40,000 soldiers and police to safeguard the 52 games and "Brazil, a much larger country, would oeed 150,000, the

entire force of the Brazilian army."

But, like Nüberger, one can see

reasons to support either side.

FIFA is going to have to examine all of them, although the multina-

tionals almost certainly already know where their money is placed.

While they debate, I would, if I were Gene Edwards, keep plugging

It cuts far more ice than citing

the failed attempt at professional soccer in the U.S. or the propsed plan to pluck the best Americans

out of the NASL and play them as

a single team. But where would the

Americans get quality practice? Not, for sure, in the NASL, where

Francois van der Elst played with

the New York Cosmos before

going to England with West Ham

away in the youth groove.

Less of a Havelange red berring.

LONDON — Steven Spielberg is not the only American with nearperfect timing when it comes to

child's play.

Any minute now, Gene Edwards, president of the United States Soccer Federation,/ will unveil the ooe milliooth kid registered to his nation's fastest grow-iog youth sport. I wonder if it has crossed Edwards's mind that Saturday would be a real dandy day to beat the drum over that nice, round statistic?

Sure it has. Americans need on prompting from this side of the Atlantie in the bype game. And as the 21 members of FIFA's executive committee sit down in Zurich to start their deliberations as to the venue of the 1986 World Cup well, the American cause would certainly oot be harmed by tidying up the figures that show that soccer is growing by 20 percent

yearly among the young.
Little League baseball? U.S. football? Forget them: Kids are into soccer. Gentlemen of FIFA, just think of the wonderful opporninity you now have to multiply the game's appeal. Think of the fu-ture. Think of a million new recruits. Think of doubling, trebling, quadrupling that if you could show

them the real thing Move over, Spielberg, Here comes salesman Edwards. Actually, Gene Edwards is treading warily right oow, His fed-

cration is preparing its case, quietly lining up sponsors (among which Coca-Cola holds the whip hand) and is trying to show it can produce grass fields wide enough to appeal to soccer.

But the reason Edwards isn't telling us this is explained by Howard J. Samuels, his buddy over at the North American Soccer League: "Gene knows it must be done subtly, not deviously or arrogantly," says Samuels. "That would just kill us off."

But we reckoo we know pretty much how Edwards might ap-"Gentlemen, we're perfectly se-

proach the FIFA executive: rious. We've gotten our first million kids oo the move and if you just see your way to giving us your tournament, why the sky's the limit. O.K., Brazil wants '86 too. But

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there ain't oobody left 10 convert over there. As we hear it, all 123 million Brazilians are soccer-daft

"Anyhow, some of you guys have already gotten behind us here in the states. Remember what Hermann Nüberger said back in 1980? He said: 'In Brazil soccer is already flourishing. To choose the U.S. would help to crase a white spot from the soccer map and it would also be beneficial to make soccer more popular in the U.S. We would kill two flies with one

"Right on, Herm baby.
"'Course, you gents in FIFA al-ready have an idea of how we aim 10 educate our groundswell of interest, or passion, as we might say. The great Karl-Heinz Heidergott

#### ROB HUGHES

gets to work Jan. 1 as USSF director of coaching. Old Herm knows the fantastic job Karl-Heinz did with the West German youth program, and many of you will appre-ciate how much Karl-Heinz has improved standards all around the globe as your own instructor.
"We're confident be'll enhance our international development by

several years." Thank you, Gene ... We'll call

Meanwhile, although Sanurday's eting is officially merely to open the bidding for hosts to the 1986 World Cup — a decision con scheduled to be announced before oext May - Brazil has been less coy about its intentions. For a kickoff, Brazil feels that

Nüberger, a diplomat if ever there and admitting: was one, is squarely behind the Brazilian people's right to stage the "The money is excellent, you see the world, your children have a event, keeping it in South America oew interest.... But the soccer is so bad it took me a year to play where it was intended before horrifving costs forced Colombis to withdraw from hosting the finals. properly in England. I found I was exhausted just by training, because Brazil has over a dozen soccer stadiums capable of holding from 50,000 to the 220,000 capacity of the cavernous Maracana in Rio. Its game plan to accommodate the 24 teams and their fans - and eveo its playing program — is already detailed and "costed." But the di-

£10 million (about \$16 million), a

io America you are spending so long traveling it is impossible to be Apart from which, a U.S. oational team brought together oow simply would oot have sufficiently talented players. It is tomorrow and the tomorrow a coaching sys-tem wholly re-established under the eyes of K.-H. Heddergott lapidated state of some stadiums alooe makes Brazil's estimate of

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School and college coaching in some American cities is burgeon-ing promisiogly uoder guidance Hungarian and German leachers. But in many more it is in a primitive stage, with parents bul-lying kids without a semblance of know-bow. Rather than educating

where America holds real promise

the kids, it is a debilitating process, far less helpful thao simply allowing youngsters to kick a ball around by themselves. Educating the so-called educators is Heddergott's mammoth task. Such people as Giorgio Chi-oaglia, the Cosmos' goal-scoring catalyst, believe the time to get the World Cup on American soil is 1990. Gene Edwards obviously sees the opportunity here and now to accelerate a new American

The decisioo-makers must decide which is right: to give an awakened American youth the full and perbaps premature impetus of the world's major soccer event, or to try to nurture it along, hoping that NASL-fabricated rubbish will not lead it astray, and reward it at the birth of a new decade.

#### NBA Leaders

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#### 44 yards Monday night as Dallas won an NFL laugher, 37-7. NFL Standings

hanks to a bost of Cowboy tacklers, Houston's Stan Edward

st two yards on this first-period play. Oiler rusbers totaled only

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U.S. College I	Basketball Polls		
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tell you. He insisted that if "Lucy She was smart, tough and gutty. To an old coach like Lukas, she was the greatest athlete he'd ever

In her case, "won" is an over-simplification. She didn't just beat her opponents, she made them

An athlete's dying young has its seen precocious 2-year-olds before. When the distances lengthen out and the tracks get deeper, went the line, "sbe'll get beat." But she oev-

They buried Landaluce's ashes in the infield at Hollywood Park on Sunday with ceremonies ordinarily reserved for the internment of kings and scholars at Westminster Abbey. She had been sched-uled to run against the boys that day at the track, but she died Nov. of a viral infection. She died a lingering death in her stall at Santa Anita. Lukas said she faced death

the way she faced every other stretch in life - unafraid and full They knew 'Lucy was not berself wheo she won a race by "only" 2½ lengths in her last start. When most horses are bad, they finish 13th, 'Lucy finished first, but in sight of the other horses. 'Lucy usually beat that company by 21 lengths. The virus bad begun to

Evert, Navratilova Vie

For 1982's No. 1 Spot By Neu Amdur the four leading point finish ers in the seasonlong series, Navra-New York Times Service tilova, Evert, Andrea Jaeger and Hana Mandlikova drew opening-round byes in the 12-player single-

last year's controversial eight-play-er, double-elimination format. whether this week's Toyota tennis championships would decide the year's best woman player. Navratilova has won 87 of 90 singles matches and 14 of 17 tour-In the opening singles Bonnie Gadusck was to play Weody Turn-bull and Barbara Potter was to face Virginia Ruzici. Wednesday night, in the Evert-Jaeger half of naments, and is No. 1 in the Women's Tennis Association rankings the draw, the matchups are Pam with more than \$1.3 million in Shriver-Bettina Bunge and Tracy earnings. She wants to win the sea-Austin-Mima Jansovec.

EAST RUTHERFORD, New

Jersey - Martina Navratilova and

Chris Evert Lloyd offered con-trasting opinions Monday on

son-ending event, which was to be-gin Tuesday night here, "to prove beyond a reasonable doubt" that she deserves the top ranking.

This is a great event, she said when asked to assess the importance of the championships to the final rankings, "but there's no sense being consistent over the whole year if it comes down to one

tournament." Evert, who lost to Navratilova in finals at Wimbledoo and Brighton. England, beat her last week, 6-3, 2-6, 6-3, in the Australian Open fi-nal. Her won-lost record for the year is 73-5, but she has won 40 of 41 matches since Wimbledon, inchuding major titles at Flushing Meadow and Melbourne. She is

No. 2 in the rankings.
"If I win this tournament, I think I'd definitely be in the running, but I'd have to beat her bere, and it would be a very, very close contest." said Evert.

#### "I'm sure she'll be motivated," Navratilova said. "But so will L"

United Press Internati

Just before halftime, White hit Johnson with an 18-yard TD pass. Michael Downs picked up a third-22, 36 and 53 yards.

League rout of Houston here Monearly in the second period and

The 5-1 Cowboys rolled up 416

#### Oilers Trounced, 37-7, by Cowboys

yards on total offense; White completed 21 of 27 passes for 279

yards. Manning hit on 12 of 33

passes for 199 yards. Oiler rushes gained a total of 44 yards, and the Dallas defense held running back

Earl Campbell to only 17 yards oo

seven carries. Campbell lost the

ball twice on fumbles.

HOUSTON — Quarterback Danny White threw for three touchdown passes, two of them to Butch Johnson, in leading Dallas to a 37-7 National Football day night. The Oilers scored first, on a 54-yard pass from Archie Manning to Mike Renfro, but Johnson canght his first TD pass from that point on it was all Dal-

period fumble by Gary Allen at the Cowboy 14-yard line and ran untouched for an 86-yard score. Early in the fourth period, White hit Tim Newsome on a 46-yarder for Dallas's final touchdown. Rafael Septien had field goals of

#### In previous years, Navratilova has had strong early seasons, only to lose out later to Evert's consistency. Aside from the Australian loss to Evert, and her loss to Shriver at the U.S. Open, where she was ill. Navratilova has had only one setback this year - to Sylvia Hanika.

year-ender. Evert, who beat Austin in a long three-set match and then lost to her in the semifinals two days later, emerged as the coo-sensus No. I last year on the basis of ber stronger record in the major championships.

"I think Martina bas the edge oow," Austin said, after arriving from a tournament in Richmond

In 1981, Austin overhauled Nav-

ratilova in a three-set final in this

4, 6-2, in the final Sunday. As if to deliver a belated passing sbot, she added, "But this tournament \didn't seem to count too much last Evert's late-seasoo surge and intensity have surprised and im-pressed her rivals, who had begun to believe the Floridian, who will turn 28 oo Dec. 21, might be ready

to leave the sport.
"I thought marriage would mellow her," said Austin. "It did for a

where she lost to Turnbull, 6-7, 6-

couple of years. But she seems to be real intense about her tennis the last two years - not in a bad way. "It does surprise me how any body can still go out there," said Bunge. "I respect that, I probably would have quit a long time ago. That's what makes ber tough."

But players agree that Navratilova's French and Wimbledon crowns and 41-match winning streak before the setback to

Shriver cannot be ignored. "Just by looking at the records, Martina has the edge," said Bunge, who would draw Evert in the quartesfinals if she defeated Shriver.

Transition

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American League
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pilities, agreed it symme an a five-year contract.
TEXAS—Walved Street Comer, pilitier, for the
purpose at piving him his unconditional release.

United States Position League
ARIZONA—States Croip Penrose, quarter COLLEGE OUKE-Hamer Tammy Limboush recruiting coordinate and administrative assistant; David Lee quarterback coach, and M/ks Pape receives E. NEW MEXICO-Named Bill Kally hex

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#### **OBSERVER**

#### The Penicillin Solution

By Russell Baker

NEW YORK — Speaking as one who looks forward to many years of happiness oo Social Security, I want to urge the increasingly surly youth of America to stop whining about their obligation to finance me through old age and start thinking about what they must do to make their own future happy.

A young whippersnapper writ-ing in The Washington Monthly complains that we senior citizens. having squandered the nation's prodigious wealth in our salad days, now want to force his generation to submit to soul-crushing taxation so that we may continue our profligate ways. Rot and balderdash.

Of course we squandered the United States' wealth prodigiously during America's golden age of plenty. One of the things we squandered it on was college educations for whippersnappers so they could learn to write well enough to flail away in high dudgeon in magazines like The Washington Monthly.
If he had studied the history of

science, he might have written more coolly about the Social Security system's breaking down. The reason we are in the present pickle is that science, never willing to let well enough alone, wrecked the acmarial tables on which the Social Security system was built.
In the 1930s when it was set up, both penicillin and the birth-con-trol pill were undreamed of. If science hadn't dreamed them up years later, the robust death and birth rates on which the system was based would still be holding

ble for Social Security while grind-ing out the multitudes of young taxpayers oeeded to finance the program at very low tax rates. If today's young people are really interested in their own future with Social Security, they ought to quit writing magazine articles about spendthrift grandparents and start agitating for sensible adjustments

down the number of people eligi-

in the system.
It isn't hard to see what has to be done. First, the law bas to be revised to say that every young person entering the work force is entitled to Social Security when he reaches 65, but only if be promises whiners never win and urge them oever to use penicillin — or any of oever to forget who sent them to its newer antibiotic cousins - to college.

SEASON'S GREETINGS

If he weakens along the way and gasps, "Give me the penicillin, doc," very well, he can have penicillin. The law must oot be Draconian. When he takes it, though, his name will be instantly stricken from the rolls of those eligible for Social Security at 65.

If he has the strength of character to abstain from antihiotics throughout his lifetime, thus preserving the actuarial probabilities on which the system was built in 1935, there is a lively chance that he will not need Social Security at 65, nor security of any other kind. Thus the program's cost will be re-duced by reducing the number of elderly recipients.

Now, I trust no American youth will be so callow as to suggest that the "no penicillin" principle be applied to those who have been in the program from its infancy. We, remember, were given the nation's promise that Social Security would be waiting for us, and not a word was said about having to give up penicillin if we wanted to get the money. What's more, we have a tougher lobby than whippersnappers have.

The second legal revisioo must deal with the birth-control pill. This economic monstrosity created by science has severely reduced the production of new taxpayers required to keep the Social Security

tax within reasonable bounds.

Does today's typical American whippersnapper want to spend his old age wallowing in luxury while somebody's grandchild coughs up 80 percent of his paycheck to pay for it? I think better of American youth than that, but still, it never hurts to reinforce good intentions with good law.

Thus, new people entering the Social Security system should be notified that use of the pill or intimate relations with any user thereof will mean forfeiting entitlement to benefits at 65. Alternatively, people who chose to use the pill might still collect benefits if they agreed to pay a Social Security tax 10 times the rate levied on nonusers. This would make up for the revenue they deny the program hy their failure to create five new taxpayers.

In closing, let me remind our country's splendid youth that whiners never win and urge them

New York Times Service

# The Flowering Of Enid Haupt

By Charlotte Curtis New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Enid Annenberg Haupt appeared at a lunch party not long ago in an elderly and beloved hlack Chanel suit with leopard's head earnings and a domed-topaz ring, and, as usual, she was thinking about flo-wers. She had brought her hostess a cluster of giant, white cattleya orchids, which she urged her to put "in any old Perrier bottle. They make perfect vases." And before long, flowers being essential in Haupt's rather special life. she was describing the difficulties in raising them.

"You can have thousands of orchid seeds," she said, "each Sharing, whether of

a favorite book. a plant, insights from

a museum trip or her fortune, gives her pleasure and, since she is not in the least

gregarious, sharing is her way of participating while

keeping the world at arm's length.

bred and cultivated exactly the same way, and you're lucky if you get 60 healthy plants."

New York has "gardeners" and gardeners, and Haupt, now 76, is one of the latter, a woman who digs in the earth. And in the elegant enclaves in which she tra-vels, a world that delights in lilies, freesia, anemones, peomes and orchids, bers is a more eclec-

She dotes on ber fall chrysan-themums. In December, she banks ber flat with poinsettias. In January, in Palm Beach, ferns, palms, orchids and pink poinsettias await. And wherever she is, there are blooming roses, lilies and Rieger begonias.

"Nature is my religion," she of-ten says, which only partly ex-plains her \$10-million gift to the New York Botanical Garden. Sharing, whether of a favorite book, a plant, insights from a museum trip or her fortune, gives her pleasure and, since she is not in the least gregarious, sharing is her way of participating while keeping the world at arm's

length.

She has no illusions about why she became editor and publisher of Seventeen magazine. The An-nenberg family owned it. But the job, which she held for 17 years until she stepped down in 1970, was difficult, not at all ceremonial. She kept discovering how much she didn't know and how much she wanted to.

Last year, when she gave SI million to the New York Public Library, she said: "Books are the most important thing in life be-sides nature," and she meant it. She turned an apartment closet into a library and, over the years, stacked it floor to ceiling. The excess spills over the doorway. If she is at least partly what she reads, and she thinks that's as good a definition as any, Haupt is virtually apolitical though au-thoritatively exact on such matters as the way in which Cezanne painted and what Cicero said to Caesar and why. She rarely reads caesar and why. She rarely reads a novel, dotes on anything having to do with aesthetics and says, quite matter of factly, she couldn't live without the Natiooal Geographic.

"I adore programs on animals, insects and nature," she said. "I love nature in all its forms, bot I don't oced to travel to see them. After almost 30 years of the National Geographic, and Channel 13 [the PBS station]. I think I know. When friends go somewhere, I can usually tell them what to see. I've seen the best. When I was younger, my hus-band and I sailed every fall on the United States on the last sailing before Labor Day. What I haven't seen traveling I've seen here at home."

Haupt is better known for her French Impressionist art collection, ber mostly 18th-century



Enid Haupt: "I've seen the best."

dressed listing and exquisite jewels. They, too, define her.
"Houses are reflections of people," she said, "but I can think things are horrendous and love

the people."
Years ago, when she did her first house, she had the celebrated J.H. Robsjohn-Gibhings create some furniture for her. The designer was in his classical Greek period, and, as Haupt recalls, "The chic of it was marvelous - all rattan and veneered light wood, columns wrapped in rattan, mad. He bleached everything. Everybody who saw it said. 'Dear Enid. She's bleached every-thing but her hair.'"

Since taste can aiways be refined and expanded, Haupt once asked Robsjohn-Gibbings, "How do you really tell a good repro-duction from the real thing?" and he answered, "Just look across the room. Your eye will tell you."

That may work for Haupt, hut it's almost meaningless for most people. "I know," Haupt said. Yet beyond serious study, involv-

ing books and hours in a firstclass museum, she has no advice. Nor is taste the measure by which she judges others.

"I was tall as a child. I weighed 90 pounds and I had braids. I always wanted to be accepted by my beautiful older sisters. I decided to be special. I vowed I'd learn a new word every day. I thought if I did, my sisters would have to say, "What does that mean?" mean?

One of her words, she said, was "extant," and she used it in a discussion of a distant relative. "I said, 'Is be still extant?" And my sister said, 'What?' and I said, 'Still around, orbiting.' And my sister had to go to the dictionary to look it up. I was still the tall girl with the braids. But it bad been fun, I can't imagine living without a sense of humor, that wonderful ability to laugh at oneself. That and a mind, an inquir-ing mind. I'm not athletic and I doo't rush around to things, but I

#### PEOPLE

## A Princely Polar Visit

Prince Edward has become the first member of the British royal family to visit the South Pole. New Zealand officials said the 18-yearold prince flew on Saturday in a U.S. Navy Hercules transport plane from New Zealand's Scott base on Ross Island to the Amundsen-Scott South Pole base at the southern tip of the earth. He stayed two hours at the polar hase,

manned by U.S. scientists.

Earl Spencer, father of Diana, Princess of Wales is selling off his family treasures. It is estimated he has sold at least \$3.4 million in holdings, not to mention the art works handed over to the tax people in lieu of paying inheritance taxes a docade ago. The earl has been selling antique silver, 17thcentury furniture, paintings by Van Dyck, Reynolds, Guido Reni, Andrea Sacchi and others. This is causing "consternation" in art circles worried about Britain's artistic heritage, according to The Times of London. The earl has needed money to redo the family's stately home. Althorp, at a cost of at least \$1.275 million. He says Althorp still bouses more than 500 paint-ings. The Times said a 1976 Althorp catalog listed 717 paintings.

The Middle East has lost a come-

dian hut gained an actress for the Christmas season. Bob Hope will not be able to entertain U.S. Ma-rines in Beirut, but Elizabeth Tayfor will visit children in Israel and Lebanon, Hope, 79, who has been entertaining U.S. troops abroad at Christmas since World War II, was invited to Lebanon this year by the Marines, in Beirut on a peacekeep-ing missioo. Hope's problem is an inflammation in his right eye caused by a small vein sending blood over the retina. Currently making a television special, he will see his doctor, then take some well-deserved rest, his publicist said. Meanwhile, Taylor au-nounced that she will be in the Middle East around Christmas as part of a 10-day peace mission or-ganized by Israel Today to visit children in orphanages and hospi-tals. Taylor said she hoped "to try and bring peace between Israel and Lebanon." She gave no details, but was quoted as saying she would meet with Prime Minister Menschem Begin of Israel and President Anin Gemsyel of Leba-non. Yehnda Ben-Meir, deputy foreign minister, said he recalled that in one of her movie roles. Tay-

for "used her charms as Cleopatea on Julius Caesar. If she succeeds in on Junus Caesar. It she succeeds in using her charm here in this area to bring peace, I'm sure we'll be very happy," Asked by an Israeli Radio interviewer if that meant the Foreign Ministry does not reject "the Taylor initiative," Ben-Meir replied; "Really, who could reject Elizabeth Taylor."

Katharine Hepburn, 73, and her secretary were slightly injured when their car struck a pole on a rural road near her Connecticut home in Old Saybrook, police said. Hepburn and her secretary, Phyllis Wilhourn, were first taken to a lo-cal clinic and then transferred to Hartford Hospital. A hospital spokesman said the actress un-derwent surgery for a fractured right ankle, and Wilbourn, 73, was treated for a broken wrist, cracked ribs and a minor spinal injury, He said both women were resting comfortably, but would remain in the hospital for a few days. Hep-burn, who won her latest Academy Award for "On Golden Pond" in 1981, lost poatrol of her car on snow and joe about 11 a.m. and struck a telephone pole, police

The Israel Philharmonic Orchestra marked the centenary of its founder's birth with the first of six concerts featuring some of the world's greatest violinists. Zubin Mehta, musical director of both the Israei and the New York Philharmonic orchestras, conducted the concert, which included solo performances by the violinists issae Stern, Itzhak Periman and Shlomo Mintz, a 25-year-old Rus-sian-born Israeli. The centenary celebration honors the birthday of Bronislaw Huberman, who was born Dec. 19, 1882, in Poland, A celebrated violinist, he founded the then Palestine Symphony Orches-tra in 1936. It became a refuge for persecuted Jewish musicians from Europe. Huberman died in 1947. The viclinist Nathan Milstein flew to New York from a concert engagement in Pittsburgh. just in time to receive the Musician of the Year award at the home of Judith Dow, the chemicals heiress.

The award was presented by Shir-Fleming, editor of Musical America magazine, which will curry Milstein's picture on the cover of its New Year's issue.

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